ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,888—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1892.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	Qts.
17-12 24-6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	17-12 24-6
13-12 7-6		13-12 7-6
29-4 15-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	29-4 15-10
29-4 14-2	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	29-4 14-2
44-12 22-6		44-12 22-6

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P	Captains.	Saturday
B.L. VALETTA	4919	1100	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
¶ ASSAM	3080	600	T. F. Creery	12th "
B.L. HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
¶ PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	25th "
B.L. CLYDE	4158	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
¶ ORIENTAL	5045	1000	L. H. Moule	10th "
B.L. PERSIA	3919	750	W. A. Wheler	17th "
¶ PENINSULAR	5045	10 0	A. C. Loggin	24th "
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	31st "

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

¶ These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

November 3rd.
" 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
17th Nov., 15th Dec., and 12th Jan. 1893.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct., 22, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Hochlinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	500	8th Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street. Bombay, October 29, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Steamship Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new and fine P. & O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange to suit parties suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
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PACKAGES from Europe for Messrs, Clubs, Societies, Officers, Families, Up-Country Firms and Private Individuals cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

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FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 2nd November, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 5th November, day light, or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE, CUTCH MANDVIE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 6th November, noon, calling at Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Muscat, in the foregoing order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,958 tons, on 3rd November, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th October, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London... by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
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TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co, Liverpool.
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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	2nd Nov.
HISPANIA	3,320	S. Abrey	12th Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

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PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
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INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
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255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.
An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

II.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—
I am going to-day, a good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.
Please give bearer my belt.

Yours affectionately,
E. E.
Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel.

III.

Extract.

ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.

My Dear Mrs. BOND,—
. . . I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.,
Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.
G. G.
Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

HIGHLAND MALT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

A WELL-MATURED SPIRIT, EXCEPTIONALLY MELLOW TO THE TASTE.

Cash, per doz., Rs. 26-0. Credit, per doz., Rs. 29-4.

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Albumenized Paper.
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Dishes, Granitine.
" Porcelain.
" Ebonite.
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Trays, Papier Mache.
Tripods.
Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
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Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.
Complete Catalogue on Application.

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NEW SEASON'S STOCK.
HELMETS, AND SUN HATS.
NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs.	a.
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, Felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong and lasting	10	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of Cork and Felt, really good and useful...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13	8
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET, with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18	8
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HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Dœ-skin		
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, Khakee		

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For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
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POPULAR WATCH in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
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RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
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CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
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PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance ... Rs. 75 and	95

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CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
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PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.
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LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

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No Medical man should be without

STRYCHNINE TABLOIDS.

The latest certain Antidote for

SNAKE POISONING.

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A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAMPS
Has been opened in HORNBY ROW.
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W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES, Secretary.

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THE Undersigned have on and from 13th Day of Asso Vud, Samvat, 1948 (13th October 1892) CEASED to act as Bankers to GOCUL ASS VALLABHDASS and his BROTHERS, who carried on business of Piece-Goods Merchants in Bombay All outstandings up to that day will be recovered and received by the undersigned.
મુલચંદ ગોવીંદજી,
MOOLCHUND GOVINDJEE.
29th October, 1892.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 70 OF 1891.

RUSTOMJEE PALLONJEE MOOLLA, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff.
vs.
MARIA DE SOUZA, widow of MANOEL EDWARD DE SOUZA, deceased, and MICHAEL M. DE SOUZA, both of Bombay Christian, inhabitants; at present residing at No. 146, Customs Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, and LAWRENCE AUGUSTUS WATKINS, European Deputy Registrar, High Court, residing at Bandora ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Third Day of December One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esq., Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Sixteenth Day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Rustomjee Pallonjee Moolla and of the abovenamed Defendants Maria De Souza, widow of Manoel Edward De Souza, deceased, Michael M. Lawrence Augustus Watkins or any of them in all those pieces of Government land or ground now standing in the name of Caitano De Mello, situate at Mazagon with the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Island registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 225, 226, 227, 228 and 247, admeasuring four hundred and eighty-one square yards, or the same a little more or less, together with the two messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, one of which is or lately was in the occupation of Nicolas De Mello, and the other is or lately was in the occupation of Mrs. Maria Viegas, and which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 270 and 125, and which said premises are bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the House now or late of Manoel Edward De Souza, on the south by a public passage, and on the North by a Dobee Street, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of defendants' tenants and are at present in the occupation of defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 7, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 29th Day of September, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN, Acting Commissioner.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN DECEMBER, 1888.

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18. For the best Figure-painting d in Water-colours (Rs. 70)	The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court.
19. For the best Figure-painting d in Oil-colours (Rs. 100)	Some Members of the Bombay Bar.
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The last day for receiving Works will be January 23rd.

a See Rule 10 of General Rules.
b See Rule 11 of General Rules.
c See Rule 3 (a) of General Rules.
d Figure includes Full length, Head, or Group of Figures.
e See Rule 11 of General Rules.
f See Rule 3 (a) of General Rules.
g Rule 10 of General Rules does not apply to this competition.

NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the Undersigned DOSABHAI MERWANJI HIRANA, in the firm of D. R. UMRIGAR and Co., as Mill Store and General Merchants, CEASED on 13th November, 1892, and that of the Undersigned BOMANJI FRAMJI, on the 31st October, 1891, and since then the business has been carried on by the Undersigned D. R. Umrigar alone under the name of D. R. Umrigar and Co., who will receive and pay all debts due and owing to or by the said Firm.

D. RASTAMJI UMRIGAR,
BOMANJI FRAMJI,
DOSABHAI MERWANJI HIRANA.
Bombay, 25th October, 1892.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between Messrs. COWASJI EDULJI PATELL, JEHANGIR PESTONJI AYEM, and myself, the Undersigned, who as Proprietors of the BAPTY BROTHERS FLOUR MILL, lately carried on business at Falkland Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, under the Name, Style, and Firm of PATELL SETT and Co., was on the 1st day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All debts due to or owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Mr. Cowasji Eduljі Patell.

KAVASJI MERWANJI SETT.
Dated this 26th day of October, 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
Subscribed Capital 10 lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED	,, 3,70,000
RESERVES AND REST	,, 5,55,867

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Mr. F. D. Stranack, late of the Bank of Bombay, has been APPOINTED MANAGER of the branch.
By order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK, Secretary and Treasurer.
Head Office, Madras, 15th October, 1892.

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April 13, 1892.

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DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપતુલા શૈકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co., Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC FOR LEPROSY

IS one of the best MEDICINES yet discovered for CURE of LEPROSY and other Skin Diseases. Price: Rs. 4. Packing Extra.

LAWRENCE'S RHEUMATIC OIL.

IT is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. Price: Re. 1-4. Packing 2 As.

ALLAHABAD, the 15th June, 1892.

Dear Sirs,
I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the Excellence, Genuineness, and freshness of the medicine supplied by Messrs. Basu and Nephews, Chemists, No. 41-2 Bagbazar St., Calcutta, for cure of Leprosy, &c. I have found it most efficacious Medicine for sure cure of the obstinate skin diseases.
(Sd.) H. GERRAD.

CALCUTTA, 12th August 1892.

MESSRS. BASU AND NEPHEWS,
Chemists and Sole Agents, Bagbazar Street.
Dear Sirs,
I have no hesitation in saying that your LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC for LEPROSY has been found wonderfully efficacious in the diseases arising from effects of Mercury and other foul matter.
Yours Faithfully,
(Sd.) A. INDRA.
BASU & NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS AND SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
No. 41-2, BAGBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MELDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD COPPER TANKS, SURPLUS MATERIALS, &c.

Under instructions from Major E C Spilsbury, R E, Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st November, 1892, at 2 p.m., at the Mazagon Defences Yard, consisting old copper, 1-R suction hose, old picks, vice, anvil, snaps, tanks, old tarpaulins, sail, crank shaft, cog wheels, spanners, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF PHOTO MATERIALS, CAMERAS, PHOTO CHEMICALS, SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

On MONDAY, the 7th November, 1892, at 2 p.m., and on the succeeding days at 2 p.m, on each day, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 15, Lohar Chawl, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the late Messrs. Madhowrao and Babajee, Photo Chemists and General Traders.
Catalogues will be published.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, Solicitors, High Court, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, October 31, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
1 automatic figure with glass stand and air pump playing Dominoes.
1 aviary with birds.
14 concertinas.
30 barrels each four dozen Jaffrey's beer.
5 cases claret champagne in quarts and pint.
1 D.-R. B.-L. C.-F. 12 bore gun new, with case and implements, steel barrels, by Ward and Sons.
1 D. B. L. Muzzle loading gun 20 bore, Damascus barrels, quite new.
1 S. B. Winchester Rifle.
3, Musical cabinets.
A few articles of household furniture, consisting of conversation couches, drawing room and easy chairs, glass door cupboard, &c.
An Invoice of superior bentwood furniture, by Kohn, consisting of arm and without arm-chairs, low and rocking chairs, stools, children's chairs, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand victoria, with serviceable grey horse and harness.
1 light strong-built dog-cart.
1 second-hand office-shigram,
1 deer, 4 Shanghai fowls, and about 18 canary and other birds.
1 Singers' tricycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

ON THURSDAY, the 3rd November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill Road, opposite the Government House Gate (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, a harmonium, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinic's lamps, handsome oleographs, rich table ornaments, English brass bedstead, &c., the property of a gentleman.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view four days before the sale.

ON SATURDAY next, the 5th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, close to the Auction Rooms of Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. the valuable and handsome French-polished teak wood and blackwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a singers' Sewing Machine on stand (nearly new), table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of G. F. MURRAY, Esq.
The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BHENDY BAZAAR OR PAREL ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 5th Nov., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Chaghai and Premabai, wives (now widows) of Thacker Dossabhai Morarjee, and on account and at the risk of Thacker Wagjee Thakersey and Purshotum Oomersey, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of July, 1888, the following property, viz:—
All that piece of Government land, situate on the west side of Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 231 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 712 and 713, new No. 7881, old Survey Nos. 1178 and 1179, and new Survey No. 4343, together with the building or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 109 and afterwards under Nos. 115 and 116 and now under ward No. 8265 and street Nos. 554, 542, 40 and 42, and bounded on the east by the said Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, on the west by the sweeper's passage common to these premises and to the premises belonging to Cursetjee Manockjee and beyond that by the property of the said Cursetjee Manockjee, on the north by the property of Jamsetjee Framjee, and on the south by Edulji Cooper's Second Street, and the said premises have been for sometime past and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Wagjee Thakersey and Purshotum Oomersey, the mortgagors.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Bander, Buckland and Bayley, Solicitors for the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, COMMONLY CALLED IMAMBARA, SITUATE ON THE JAIL ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Co., and Messrs. Nensy Khairaz and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Khodiza Begum alias Doolum Bogum, the widow, and Jehan Ara Begum, the daughter of the late Mirza Abbas bin Mahomed Ali Khan Shoostry of Hyderabad, and Aga Mahomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Salley Khan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of September,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,037½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil.
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	260 / 195
Back Bay Bathsadham Pile	500	50	50	12	40
apty Brothers Coar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	5,000 / 6,625	100 / 200	100 / 185	10 / 18	80 / 42
Bombay Fir Insurance	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Do. New Issue.	1,000 / 500	2,500 / 375	1,500 / 625	270 / 67½	4,350 / 1085
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	2/2
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	89
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	42
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	18
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Finlin.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.,	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Tremaine & Co.	2,000	100	all	60	830
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.,	9,200	25	25	Rs. 1	18½
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,200
Albert Press & Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	000'2	2,300	90	305
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	122½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	150 / 220
Colaba	600	200	all	16	300
East India	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d.
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,450
Fort	400	250	...		175
French	515	2 500	2,500	Rs. 35	950
Harvey and Babapathy	300	500	all	100	500 / 520
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	50	137½ / 515
Khangaum	750	400	all	50	525
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahindra Soonderdas	300	500	500	63	515
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	96½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	500
Munmar M.	1,000	200	all	Rs. 32½	290
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	693½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1.	126½ xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		445
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,480
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,095
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	502½ xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	84
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	600
Bombay Unitied	900	1,000	1,000	25	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	415
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	685
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	415
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	660
Chun Mills	1,200	1,000	1 000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	925
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	11	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	745 xd
Hinguhat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 30	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	402½
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	228
Jewraz Baloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	880
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800 ct
Khandelish	750	1,000	1,000	30	720
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	740
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	535
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	760
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,140
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
ahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,575
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	141½
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,925
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650 w.d.
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	1 485
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,310
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,365
Soonderdas	700	1,000	1,000	35	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	74
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	640
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G.I.P.R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	Last half-yearly guar. 5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-8
China Leaf	"	25-3 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24-8 "
Do. do. new	"	24-4 "
Australia do.	"	25-4
Bombay do.	"	25-2
English Sovereigns	"	15-12
Do. Drazons	"	15-11
Bar Silver 17 Beteenness	"	109-7
Do. 17½ do.	"	108-10
Carolas Dollars	"	235 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	225 "
Five-Francs	"	219 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 4 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Formosa left the dock on Saturday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Bheema and the s. s. Neera entered, and the s. s. Kaveri left the dock on Saturday.

A HINDOO FAIR.—The annual fair, known as Vithoba temple, will be held to-day, at Lady Jamsedji Road, Mahim.

LOSS OF A HOONDEE.—One Ganeshdas Devidas, residing at Shaik Mendu Street, reports the loss of a hoondee for £155, on the 27th instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the 2nd K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner to-day, the 31st instant.

STRIKE OF FEMALE LABOURERS.—The women-labourers employed in the New Great Eastern Mill are still on strike. Their places have been filled by new hands. No breach of the peace is anticipated.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Daibai, a Hindoo woman, living in Koombar Tookra, reported that on Friday afternoon during her absence from home, some one broke into her house and forcing open a box stole gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 290.

A STREET ACCIDENT.—Nama Crushna, while going along the road at Carnac Bunder, was on Friday afternoon knocked down and run over by a bullock-cart, sustaining a fracture of his right thigh. He was removed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital

ALLEGED THEFT BY A NEIGHBOUR.—A Hindoo woman, named Bhaya, living at Morland Road, has made a report to the police, that on Friday her room was entered into and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 20, stolen therefrom. Her suspicion rests upon a woman, named Sheevee, who occupies an adjoining room.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—One Bhendya Mahadoo, a cart-driver, was entrusted by one Chugan Gopaljee, on the 3rd instant, with three bales of piece-goods at the docks to convey to the market, instead of which he drove to Camatipoora, and absconded. He was arrested in the Ahmednagur district, and sent on to Bombay.

DEATH FROM FITS.—On Friday morning, at about 10-30 o'clock, a Hindoo woman, named Rookmi, aged 30 years, living at Agripada, Byculla, whilst assisting some labourers in unloading bones from a prow at Frere Bunder, was all of a sudden seized with a fit, and died almost immediately. The body was then removed to the morgue, but the Coroner ordered it to be disposed of.

FATAL CART ACCIDENT.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday morning, held an inquest at the morgue on the body of Dhondee Rama, aged 50 years, a cart-driver. The deceased was on Friday last driving his cart, loaded with kerosine oil-cases along the Malet Bunder, when he fell off his seat, and was run over by one of the wheels, killing him on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapoor and his brother Bapoo Saheb, Chief of Kagal, accompanied by his guardian Mr. S. M. Fraser, and 50 followers are expected to arrive in Bombay by the G. I. P. Railway train on Monday, the 31st of October, 1892, and will be put up in Mr. Vassanji Heerji's Bunglow at Dadar Station. His Highness, after taking meals, will proceed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway mail train direct to Mount Abu.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major Mein and Officers the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March.....Ta-RaRa-Boom-De-Ay .....Anon.
Overture .....The Golden Cross .....Ignoz Brull.
Polka .....Trotzkopfchen.....Faust.
Andante .....From Symphony No. 5 .....Beethoven.
Valse .....A Starry Night .....E F Black Stock
Selection .....Rivys Blas and the Blase Roue .....Meyer Lutz.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER, MUNICIPALITY.—Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Bhada, who has been appointed an Assistant Engineer in the Bombay Municipality, has now been permanently posted in that capacity in the Water-Works Department, under Mr. Tomlinson, on a salary of Rs. 500 and conveyance allowance of Rs. 150 a month. He will have to travel from Bombay to the several Municipal lakes as far as Tansa. Mr. Bhada has had considerable experience in the Water-Works Department during the construction of the Tansa Lake. He takes charge of his new appointment from to-morrow, the 1st November.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an enquiry at the J. J. Hospital, into the circumstances concerning the death of Kurrimbux Pran, aged about 35 years, a labourer, residing at Ripon Road. He was employed in a godown that is in course of erection in Mudanpoora. About twelve days ago the deceased was at work, and while carrying a beam with another labourer on their heads, the beam accidentally fell and the deceased was knocked down receiving a wound on the back of his head. He was at once removed to the hospital, where it was found that the deceased had an irregular contused wound about an inch and a-half in length on the back of his head, exposing the bone, and was unable to move his arms or legs. The deceased refused to stay in the hospital, and was allowed to return home after the wound had been dressed. On the 20th instant the deceased was again taken to the hospital, when fever set in, and he grew worse, and died at 8-30 o'clock, on Friday night. A verdict of death from injuries received by an accidental fall in a street, while carrying a wooden beam on his head was recorded.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.—On Saturday morning, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hack, brought up on remand three Hindoo women, named Dhondee, Radhee, and Savitree, on a charge of kidnapping a minor, named Bhagitree, aged twelve years, from her lawful guardian for immoral purposes. As there was not sufficient evidence to connect the third accused with the case, his Worship discharged her, and made her a witness in the case. After going through the evidence, the Magistrate framed a charge under Sec. 372, I. P. C., against the first accused that she did dispose of a female minor, about twelve years of age, by taking her from home to the house of the second accused, and by placing in her control with the intent that the girl should be employed for immoral purposes, and that the second accused did obtain possession of a female minor by taking her under her control from the first accused. His Worship observed that he would deal with the case himself, but the accused pleaded not guilty and wanted to call in witnesses. The Magistrate reserved his decision till Tuesday next to be delivered at the Esplanade Police Court.

A FATAL BLOW.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, on Saturday afternoon, concluded, at the morgue, the remanded enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Amrootha Raya, aged 30 years, a mill-hand, whose death was caused by some blows he received at the hands of one Guffoor Mulla Hussain, on Thursday last. Mr. Sealy, pleader, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the accused, and Superintendent Cobb and Inspector Holdway were present on behalf of the police. Some two more witnesses were examined who corroborated the statements already made. Mr. Choksey, Surgeon to the Fire Brigade, &c., who held a *post-mortem* examination of the body, stated that he found the spleen of the deceased to be four times the size of an ordinary one, and he was of opinion that the death of Amrootha Raya was caused by the bursting of his spleen under a violent blow. The jury, after some consideration, returned the following verdict :—That the death of Amrootha Raya was caused by the bursting of his spleen owing to a violent blow he received at the hands of Guffoor Mulla Hussein, and that the accused was, therefore, charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Coroner thereupon ordered the accused to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Guffoor Moolla Husain was placed afterwards before Mr. P. H. Dustoor Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Inspector Holdway on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. At the request of the police officer, the Magistrate remanded the case till Saturday next, and ordered the accused to be kept in police custody, till to-morrow, Tuesday.

DEATH OF MRS. FITZGERALD.—We very much regret to announce the death of Mrs. Fitzgerald, the wife of the First Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, at Bhownugger, on Tuesday evening. The deceased lady was suffering from fever for some time past, and was taken to Bhownugger for a change. She was greatly liked and respected by all classes for her kind, genial, and benevolent qualities. Much sympathy is felt throughout the Province for Mr. Fitzgerald in his sad bereavement.—*Deccan Herald.*

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 5th Bombay Light Infantry quartered in Bombay march to-day for Bandora, there to be encamped for instruction in military training and musketry.

THE new garrison battery of Volunteers at Karachi have asked to be armed with the rifle instead of the carbine. No orders have yet been passed on the application.

CAPTAIN W. E. BUNBURY, 25th Punjab Infantry, is appointed Attache at Army Head-Quarters, vice Captain Paul, appointed to officiate for Captain Gwatkin, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Assam District, on leave.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT SARGENT, of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, proceeds from Poona to Deolali to-day in charge of the Poona District time-expired men and invalids for embarkation on the Malabar, on the 8th instant.

LIEUTENANTS Æ. C. PERKINS, East Kent Regiment, and H. J. Riddell, Lincolnshire Regiment, have been posted to the 1st Battalion of their respective regiments; and Lieutenant H. R. Rice, Essex Regiment, to the 2nd Battalion.

UNDER Telegraphic instructions from Army Head-Quarters, Captain H. de C. Moody, 2nd Battn. the Queen's (R. W. S. Regiment), is directed to proceed to Malta to join the 1st Battalion of his Regiment, to which he has been posted.

THE following changes will take place shortly in the District Staff :—

Major W. du G. Gray, 4th Punjab Infantry, will be posted to the Rawalpindi District on appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Carter, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, will be transferred from the Pindi to the Allahabad District.

THE 48th Field Battery left Nasirabad on Friday by route march for the camp of Artillery instruction at Gurgaon, at which it will practice, and where it will take over the native establishment of the 22nd Field Battery from Bareilly, marching in relief on Nasirabad. The 22nd Battery leaves Bareilly on the 2nd November, and is timed to arrive at Camp Gurgaon on the 18th November.

THE No. 13 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery, from Mhow, and the 22nd Company, East Division, R. A., from Secunderabad, pass by way of Dhond, at which station a temporary Rest Camp will be opened for their accomodation, and they will be rationed while there by the Commissariat Department, Poona. Major C. E. Sawyer, Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, has been deputed on duty to Dhond, to inspect and select a site for the Rest Camp.

A WORKING party of 300 men of the 13th Bombay Infantry proceeds to the Camp at Dhanowri, there to be encamped and to get the rifle ranges ready, and the site for the camp in order, for the Annual Rifle Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, which will commence on the 15th November. Major A. G. Tidy, 1st Royal North Lancashire Regiment, Kampti, who was lately the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for instruction at Poona, has been appointed the Camp Commandant. Captain H. Kenny, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been appointed Camp Adjutant, and Lieutenant McTaggart, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, has been appointed Camp Quarter-Master. The Camp will be ready for occupation on the 9th November.

THE Director of the Army Remount Department having represented the difficulty of purchasing country-bred young stock from horse fairs and shows through the officers of the Army Remount Department alone, and suggested that the services of two regimental officers in Bengal, and one in the Bombay Presidency may be placed at his disposal yearly, between the 1st January and the 15th April, either to assist in the operations, or to take the place of the Remount Depot Superintendents during their absence, as may be found most convenient, the Government of India have sanctioned the proposal, and have decided to allow the officers so employed a deputation allowance of Rupees five per day; but consider that the trained experts of the Army Remount Department are probably better fitted for the more important work of purchasing, while the Remount depots can be left in charge of the regimental officers, aided by occasional visits from the officers of the Department.

THE 26th Bombay Infantry will complete its mustering out at Neemuch to-morrow, the 1st November. This good old Bombay Regiment has been demolished to meet the Bengal craze for class, company regiments, on which system it will be re-established for local service as a Frontier regiment at Quetta. The new corps will retain the old colours. Major W. G. Macbay, an able frontier soldier acquainted with the frontier languages, will retain command. All regimental funds will be taken over by the new Corps. The Hutting Fund will be handed over to the Corps going to Neemuch, and the arms, stores, accoutrements, ammunition, &c., will be sent to the Mhow Arsenal. The Officers, non-commissioned officers and men will be pensioned, discharged with gratuity, or transferred to the Reserve as they may elect, and non-commissioned officers selected to be transferred to other Corps will carry with them their rank and take precedence in their new Corps according to date of promotion. This regiment has been a long time waiting for the order of disbandment.

THE COW-PROTECTION SOCIETY.

ON Saturday evening last, Mr. C. Narayan Swamy Naidu, vice-President of Nagpur Co-Rakshak Mandli or the Society for the Preservation of Horned Cattle, delivered a lecture, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, under the auspices of the Bombay Society, on the necessity of preserving the horned cattle from being slaughtered for food and establishing cattle-farms in the country. Dr. Balchandra Krishna was voted to the chair. There was a large gathering of natives. The chairman, in introducing the lecturer, said that Mr. Naidu was the most energetic vice-president of the Nagpur Society, which was doing very useful work towards the accomplishment of the objects of the Society. After recounting the good work the Societies in different parts of India had done, the chairman called upon Mr. Naidu to deliver his lecture. Mr. Naidu, in course of his remarks, said that the Society was not a religious or a political organisation. Cow-killing, or, generally speaking, indiscriminate slaughter of the bovine species was eating into the vitals of the country, and sucking out its life-blood. It told ruinously, almost fatally, upon the only source of subsistence of the people, and effected a complete desolation agriculturally, economically, commercially, and even morally. The agriculture was fast deteriorating, owing to the paucity and physical degeneration of cattle. The agriculture was the essential mainstay and the very life-spring of the country, and to avoid terrible results arising from the depressed condition of the agriculture, the horned cattle should be protected. The production of ghee, butter, and cheese had greatly diminished, as would be found from the ever-increasing supply of the commodities imported into India from foreign countries. The prices of bullocks rose high, and immense was the loss to India consequent upon the indiscriminate slaughter of cows and bulls. Innumerable herds of the cattle fell victim to the knife of the butchers, while enormous herds were killed for hides and skins at fairs which occurred throughout the year all over India. The bad quality of milk produced fearful consequences. To avoid all these calamities the cattle should be preserved from disease and starvation and the progress of unnecessary and indiscriminate slaughter of cattle for food, skins, &c., should be arrested. After the lecturer had concluded his discourse, several gentlemen spoke on the subject. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer. The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

GOA NEWS.

A CASE which was pending for a year and a-half, of systematic robberies of goods booked by rail, in which ten persons were implicated, has been decided by the District Judge of Margaum. Six persons have been sentenced to various terms of transportation, three have been acquitted, and the ringleader Ramchander a booking clerk, is still in custody pending trial. The detection of this systematic robbery in which all were railway servants was due to Mr. Walke, the Wharf Superintendent, who by a skilful plan suddenly pounced upon the gang.—For the week ending 10th September, 1892, the earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway Co. amounted to Rs. 5,512 or Rs. 100 per mile against Rs. 149 per mile in the corresponding week of last year. For the following week the earnings averaged Rs. 72 per mile against Rs. 111 in the corresponding week of 1891. The total earnings for the first half year ending 30th June, 1892, amounted to Rs. 2,00,022 against Rs. 3,85,158 in the first half-year of 1891. There was a falling off under all heads.— The Board of Health has sent in a report to the Government, suggesting the building of houses on the Panjim hill, and give relief to the overcrowded population below.—The Shepherd steamer Kalanadi was aground on the 12th inst. in the Pankim harbour, and with the assistance of two steam ferry boats she was floated.

DIVINE SERVICE.

St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
All Saints Day, Tuesday, Nov. 1.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.

THE DEVONBY HALL TRAGEDY.

THE case against Mr. T. Sullivan, the chief officer of the ship Devonby Hall, charged with having caused the death of the carpenter of the vessel, John Thorne, who was drowned, was resumed on Wednesday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta.

Mr. Home, Government Solicitor, said that he had been instructed to prosecute, and he thought the offence could only be one of culpable homicide under Section 304, or nothing at all. In reply to the Court it was stated that the body of the carpenter had not yet been found, although a constant watch was being kept for it. Mr. Hume said that according to Harris, the third officer's statement, an offence had been committed, but he was bound to say there was no corroborative evidence. He would, however, put up all the evidence there was that he knew of, and if there was anybody who desired to give any further information he could do so. The case, however, would come to culpable homicide or nothing at all, and he would ask that the evidence of the third officer be taken *de novo* on Sessions form.

The following evidence was recorded :—Ah Hing, the Chinese Steward of the ship Devonby Hall, examined, said :—He knew John Thorne, the carpenter of the vessel. On the 18th October the ship was lying at Hastings moorings. He saw Thorne at 1 p. m. on that day on board. Thorne was drunk at the time. He did not see him again. He saw Mr. Harris, the third officer, after tea. They went ashore together, and Harris told him that he saw the chief officer hit the carpenter on the head twice. The carpenter, Harris said, was on the ladder and fell overboard when struck. He was not told at what time this occurred. This was all he was told. No particulars were given him as to what the carpenter was struck with. Cross-examined.—The chief officer had always treated him well, and so far as he knew all the rest of the crew were also well treated by the chief officer. Harris told him he wanted to leave the ship. Witnes gave the letter to the captain the next morning. Harris told him that he had had quarrels with the chief officer. Harris did not tell him that he wanted to get the chief officer into trouble. When they got on shore and landed at Prinsep's Ghat they met Friel and William Thorne, two of the crew of the ship. Harris spoke to the two seamen for about 5 minutes. Witness told these two men to go on board. At that time nothing was said about the carpenter.

John McLaughlin, chief officer of the ship Sofala lying at No. 3 Hastings, alongside of the Devonby Hall, said his vessel was in shore about 50 or 60 feet from the Devonby Hall. On the 18th instant he was in his cabin which has a port hole looking towards the Devonby Hall. The gangway ladder of the Devonby Hall could be seen from the port hole, but he did not see it on that night as it was too dark. He heard some loud talking which proceeded from the Devonby Hall. He could not distinguish what was being said. He heard a splash and a voice from the Devonby Hall calling out to the dinghy wallah to pick him up. The dinghy was at the foot of the ladder. The dinghy was put astern to look for the man. There was apparently a search made. He did not hear the sound of any blows before the splash. Thomas Burns, an able seaman of the Devonby Hall, said he knew the carpenter John Thorne, and saw him on the morning of the 18th. He saw Thorne again after 2 p.m. up on the main cross-trees working. He did not see him again. He did not think Thorne could have been drunk, or he could not have got up to the main cross-trees. He and four others were on the forecastle head at 7-30 p.m., when he heard a splash in the water on the starboard side. He and another man went on the main deck, and from the forerigging looked over the side. He could neither see nor hear anything, and went back to the forecastle head. Powell, a seaman, came and told him the carpenter had fallen overboard. He went aft to the third officer, Mr. Harris, and asked him if the carpenter was overboard. Harris told him to go forward and not let the chief or second mate see him aft. The chief and second mate were both under the influence of liquor. They had been drinking all day. Witness went away forward. He heard no alarm given after the splash. The chief officer and third mate had often quarrelled at sea during the voyage. The chief officer and the carpenter were not friendly; witness had been wanting to leave the ship all along. The chief officer had caused all the trouble in the ship.

The case was again adjourned.

OUR SIKH AUXILIARIES.

COLONEL the Hon'ble N. G. Lyttleton is writing a series of articles on the Indian Native Army for the *New Review*. This month he deals with "Our Sikh Auxiliaries," to whose excellent fighting qualities, as displayed during the Mutiny and since in China, Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Burma, the Soudan, and on the Indian frontier, he does ample justice. He thus concludes :—

Of late years some doubts have been felt as to whether we can depend on recruiting as many men from among the fighting races, the Sikhs of course included, as we have hitherto done. It has been thought that the Pax Britannica, which has prevailed in India for so many years, has quenched their martial ardour and diverted their energies to pacific occupations. The Council of the United Service of India apparently hold this view as the subject they gave for their annual gold medal competition was the extension of the recruiting grounds of the future, rendered unnecessary in consequence of the falling off above alluded to. The writer of the able essay which won the medal, Lieutenant Cardew, Bengal Cavalry, shares this view as far as the Sikhs are concerned, and the other competitors, whose essays are published, to a certain extent agree with him. The Census of 1881 showed that there were about 1,750,000 fewer Sikhs in the Punjab than in 1868, as far as can be gathered from the imperfect returns of that year; and there is reason to anticipate that this year's Census will reveal a further decrease. Unfortunate as this is, there are certain considerations which somewhat modify the position. The Sikh sect may have diminished in numbers, but the classes from which it is drawn still remain, and its ranks can be easily replenished. No Sikh is born one, he has to be initiated when he approaches manhood and there are millions of Punjabis who can become fighting Sikhs after undergoing the ceremony of initiation. It should be borne in mind that a fighting, caste must have the stimulus of war to keep it alive, and though the Pax Britannica has not yet shed its benign influence on the hill tribes, the petty wars which occur most years on our frontier can hardly exercise much proselytising effect on the Punjab cultivators. But there are grounds for hoping that a really big war, especially if Afghan and Turcoman Mussalmans took part in it, would sensibly increase the number of converts. This seems to have been the case in 1857; the Sikhs had greatly decreased since the destruction of the Khalsa, but the Mutiny, and especially the fall of Delhi, revived the warlike spirit, and there was a considerable increase of Sikhs. There are about 18,000 Sikhs in the Bengal Army, and many more in that of Bombay, in the Burma Police, in Hong-Kong, and elsewhere. But Sikhs ought to serve in the Sikh regiments belonging to the Punjab Army Corps when it is constituted, and if these foreign demands were put a stop to there would be quite enough real Sikhs for such a purpose. Two new regiments were recently raised in a surprisingly short time, composed of first-rate material, as the writer can vouch for from personal observation; and there is good reason for hoping that if proper recruiting agencies are employed, and if, above all, these were contituted as class regiments, that plenty more would be forthcoming. The idea that in no regiment should there be a preponderance of any caste arose from the Mutiny, and no doubt from that point of view a mixed regiment is less dangerous than a homogeneous one, but it is also less efficient. Other precautions can be taken; artillery can be kept British; arsenals and magazines can be in charge of British troops; the introduction of breech-loaders and still more of magazine rifles has in the long run weakened the power of our Native Army for insurrectionary purposes, provided no means of replenishing their ammunition is available. But the best way to keep the native soldier contented and to ensure suitable recruits being forthcoming is to make the service as comfortable for him as is compatible with discipline; and if class regiments are attractive, as is now generally held, they should be adopted. From the alacrity the Sikh shows joining well paid services out of India it would seem that his enlistment is matter of money, and if as a soldier he is worth more than he now gets, his pay should be raised, the extra expense being recovered by the disbanding of inferior troops. Eliminate these and encourage the enlistment of such warriors as Sikhs and Gurkhas, and there is no reason why we should shrink from speaking with any enemy in the gate of India or anywhere else.

THE *City of Paris* has won back the Atlantic record pennant by crossing the ocean in 5 days 15 hours and 58 minutes—33 minutes less than the best trip previously made, that of the *Teutonic* in August, 1891, of 5 days 16 hours and 31 minutes. The trip of the *City of Paris* was noteworthy in many ways. On each of the full four days she did more than 500 knots, a performance unprecedented in the annals of the Atlantic. The trip was the first since the steamer was disabled in March 1890, in which she appeared to resume her old style of progression. On her last trip to New York the steamer on two successive days again exceeded the 500 knots.

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

THE *Indian Planters' Gazette* gives the following :—The action of the Mexican Government in its movement toward confiscating the property of the Catholic Church in that country can be appreciated in a degree when it is known to what absurd extremes the ignorant Mexican officials will go on some occasions. Some days ago at Torreon, on the Mexican Central Railway, a man was brought to the station all cut and hacked to pieces. He had been taken for a conjurer and was being punished for causing the severe drought there last year. This, however, is not a marker to what was done at Castanas a few days ago. In the department of Castanas there had been no rain for nearly a year, and people were brought to such a p

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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ZITHER BANJOES.—The latest im provement. This is the most powerful Banjo made for brilliancy of tone, fitted with thin WIRE Strings and Machine head (5 Strings.)—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Ripon Tea Co's Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents: JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Marine Street, Fort; Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

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INSTEAD of leading a miserable life a DYSPEPTIC should at once resort to MOTIWALA'S DINNER PILLS, which by promoting digestion and improving the tone of the Stomach, cures Headaches, Giddiness, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulence, Heartburn, Biliousness, Hysteria, Constipation, and a great variety of the most distressing ailments, which are comprised in the term Dyspepsia. Price 6 as. per phial. For certificates of cures apply to S. B. MOTIWALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

SECOND-HAND Celestinas in good order with 2 music rolls, Rs. 50; Phœnix with 6 Tunes, Rs. 30; Aristons with 6 Tunes, Rs. 22.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Messrs. SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN Stock-in-trade fittings, furniture, &c., at "Albert Building," Hornby Road. Catalogues ready. Auction Sale 1st November.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Previous to my embarking for Europe, I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a few days. I found the servants attentive, and the charges very moderate indeed. This Hotel is well situated, being close to the Docks and railway goods sheds, as also on the line of a Tram. I found the Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, very obliging; he made me feel at home; and I shall be always glad to recommend the Alexandra Hotel to my friends.—(Sd.) THEOD. ROSENTINE.

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MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the MILITARY and PRIVATE SECRETARIES, Captain POORE, A.-D.-C, and Surgeon-Captain W. H. STEVENSON, which cannot be DELIVERED at GANESHKHIND before 7 a.m., on 2nd November, 1892, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town until 11th November, 1892, when they should again be addressed to GANESHKHIND: those for the PRIVATE SECRETARY being delivered on 10th at Ganeshkhind.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House: Ganeshkhind, 22nd October, 1892.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

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OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES, SELECTED by the well known IMPORTER, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay about the 15th October, consisting of well bred Carriage Pairs, up to 16 hds. 3 in. in Height, Weight Carrying Cobs, first class Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single Harness Horses, including two very fast Trotters. For further Particulars apply to

OOMER JUMAL,
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A VERY Superior Class of TEAS, now for SALE, from Mr. T. J. GREENSILL, Proprietor of the "Bunooria" Tea Estate, KANGRA VALLEY, viz., Flowery Orange Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Broken Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, Imperial Mixture, Pekoe Souchong, Pekoe Dust, Household Mixture, and Bohea. Trial Orders Solicited. Prices from Re. 1 to 7 Annas, per lb.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the publicunder names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

DR. ESENJEE'S
WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29.

WITH the exception of an advance of ¼ per cent in four per cent. Rupee Securities, at £66½, and of ¼ per cent. in the market rates of discount, at 2½ per cent. on short London Bills, and 2⅝ in six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, there was no change in London yesterday in any of the financial quotations usually wired by Reuter. The price of Bar Silver remained at 39 1-16d. per oz., but in New York the metal advanced in value ¼ cent to 85⅝ cents, demand Exchange in London having been higher to the same extent, at 4·86¼ dollars. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, was still 1s. 2⅛d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India were £20,000 in Silver to Bombay, and £10,000 in the same metal to Calcutta.

To-day, the price of Silver in London has still remained at 39 1-16d. per oz.; but four per cent. Rupee Paper has further advanced ¼ per cent., say to £66½; and in New York, there has been no further change either in the value of Silver, or in the demand rate of Exchange on London.

The Wheat Market was quiet yesterday at a decline of ½d. per cental on No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 6¼d. Ex-Quay; White Delhi having been unchanged in value, at 6·4½d. per cental. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,890,000 quarters, or 130,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 7-16d.; and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value except in Tinnevellys, which advanced 3-16d. per lb. in both Good and Fully Good Fair. American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4⅜d. for October-November deliveries, and 4 15-32d. for February-March. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was firm.

This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed easier; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet, the Sales having amounted to 5,000 bales only, without any Surats; but no change in spot or arrival prices is mentioned. The Imports are again *nil*. The Manchester Market keeps firm.

The weekly Cotton statistics from Liverpool show the total Sales to have been less by 8,000 bales than in the week preceding, at 57,000 bales (including 1,000 Surats); while the amount forwarded to consumers was 4,000 bales greater, at 66,000 bales. The week's Imports were 19,000 bales less, at 48,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished during the week by 22,000 bales; but, as it stood yesterday, it was 361,000 bales and 468,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year and the year before, respectively. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 230,000 bales, but of East Indian Cotton there were 3,000 bales less in sight; and the comparative figures which we give below now show an increase in the total Visible Supply for all Europe of 160,000 bales, and 900,000 bales compared with last year and 1890 respectively, and a falling off in Surats of 31,000 bales, and 193,000 bales in the same comparison. The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool was the same yesterday as on the previous Friday; but Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions; and the former was 3-16d. lower than at the same time last year, and 1⅛d. below the rate ruling in 1890 on the corresponding day.

In New York, spot Cotton was 1-16 cent higher than on Thursday, at 8 5-16 cents; while January Future advanced 9 points to 8·26 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 49,000 bales; and the total decrease in arrivals of the new crop this year, compared with the two preceding seasons, was 742,000 bales and 707,000 bales, respectively.

To-day, ready Mid-Uplands is unchanged in New York; but Futures, for January, have declined 5 points to 8·21 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 36,000 bales, going against 65,000 bales last year, and 47,000 bales in 1890.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	*1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	*358,000	362,000	349,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	*213,000	168,000	194,000
„ „ Continent	*114,000	103,000	128,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	1,373,000	2,115,000	2,080,000
„ exports to U. K.	468,000	634,000	775,000
„ „ to Continent do.	332,000	338,000	463,000
„ Stock in the Ports	930,000	1,081,000	593,000

*Receipts and Exports for 1892 are for 2 weeks.

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 28th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total Supply of all kinds	3,210,000	3,049,910	2,310,150
„ „ Surats	307,000	268,000	400,310

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,007,000	645,510	539,140
„ London	8,000	11,000	30,000
American Afloat	280,000	350,000	330,000
East Indian „	10,000	10,000	15,000
Total	1,305,000	1,016,510	914,140
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 7-16d.	4 5-8d.	5 9-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 5-8d.	3 7-8d.	4 5-16d.
Difference	13-16d.	3d.	1¼d.

Here, Cotton has been taken to a moderate extent by exporters to-day, their purchases of old stuff having consisted of 300 bales each, of Julgaum, at Rs. 175½-7½; and Ujein, at Rs. 165-9; 100 Cutchgaum, at Rs. 173; and 50 Pachora, at Rs. 171; while they have contracted for 1,200 Bhownugger, of the new crop, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 196-7 per candy. The only purchase by local spinners is 50 bales of old Julgaum, at Rs. 173 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, and rates for contracts in Cotton of the new crop have been put up Re. 1 per candy.

THE *Wheat and Seed* Markets have been closed to-day, owing to the death of a prominent native dealer.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	594	bales.
Wheat	14,485	cwt.
Linseed	2,080	„
Rapeseed	3,196	„
Gingelly	2,371	„
Castorseed	634	„
Rice	2,490	„

FREIGHTS are very quiet. There is no change in rates for November; but cargo for immediate shipment is becoming scarce. The Aldgate (s), to fill up, is reported to have accepted 11s. 6d. per ton for Marseilles, and 12s. for Genoa.

EXCHANGE opened with a steadier feeling at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand; and 1s. 3½d. for three months' sight credits, at which latter rate we have heard of business being done for November delivery; also at 1s. 3 3-16d. for February, 1893, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for March-April; but at the close 1-32d. higher was asked, and no more Bills came out at the enhanced rates. For Bank remittance, though 1-32d. higher than the opening rate was offered at the close, we have heard of no enquiry; and the amount of business passing both ways has been small. The following are the closing ready quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 15-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·59¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, and some recovery from the previous decline in rates for Fours has taken place. 106 3-16 for cash and Monday's settlement, and 105 13-16 for the November account, were named till near the close, when 1-16 per cent. lower was quoted, the price for Money leaving off at 106⅜. For 4½ per Cents 102 is the nominal price.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip continues in favour, and we note an advance of Rs. 50 in National, of Rs. 25 in Morarji Gokuldas, of Rs. 15 in Sholapore, of Rs. 5 each in Manockji Petit and Oriental, and of Rs. 2½ in Anglo-Indian. Munmar Press shares have declined Rs. 30. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 75 higher in the first issue.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 29.

10 p.m.	78°

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30.

6 a.m.	78°
10 a.m.	83°
2 p.m.	86°
4 p.m.	85°

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SETTNA—October 30, at the residence of his nephew, Mr. Rustomjee Dossabhoy Settna, 12, Bellasis Road, Byculla, near Byculla Club, Mr. Kaikhusroo Rustomjee Settna, aged 77. Funeral this (Monday) morning at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—October 20, at Peshawar, the wife of the Rev W F Armstrong, of a daughter.
DUNSFORD—October 16, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieutenant F P S Dunsford, 2nd Q O B L I, of a daughter.
HUNTER—October 20, at Murree, the wife of Surgeon-Major C B Hunter, of a son.
LINDSAY—October 15, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut H A P Lindsay, 8th M I, of a son.
MENEAUD—October 15, at Nellore, the wife of S J Meneaud, of a son.
O'DONOGHUE—October 17, at Vizianagram, the wife of L R O'Donoghue, of a daughter.
PIRIE—October 17, at Forozpore, the wife of Captain Charles Pirie, 18th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.
SAINTPOURCAIN—October 22, at Chandernagore, the wife W Laumain de Saintpourcain, of a daughter.

DEATH.

OSWALD—October 21, at Aurungabad, of cholera, Mary Margaret Lydia, the dearly beloved wife of Captain Frank Oswald, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1892.

IT may now be maintained with some confidence that it has been demonstrated that cholera, whether curable or not, is a preventable disease. The preventability of cholera formed the subject of a memorandum addressed to the Sanitary Commissioner of the Government of India in 1887 by Dr. Hutcheson, Sanitary Commissioner in the North-West Provinces, which attracted a great deal of attention. But the experience derived during the Great Fair at Hardwar last year, when scientific sanitation achieved the unparalleled result of an almost complete immunity from cholera, the invariable accompaniment hitherto of the Kumbh Mela, seems to show that cholera can be checkmated. The Kumbh Fair brings together every twelfth year a million of people from all parts of India, to bathe in the same pool and drink the same contaminated water. Dr. Hutcheson is justified in holding that even under these conditions cholera can be defied if proper measures are taken to remove the conditions under which alone it can spread. All past experience seemed to forbid the hope of even the most drastic measures would avail to prevent the outbreak of cholera in the last days of the assembly, the precipitate flight of the panic-stricken pilgrims in hundreds of thousands to their homes, carrying everywhere throughout the country the germs of the disease, and thus starting an epidemic in every province of India. That was the history of the Melas of 1879 and of 1867. Of the previous fairs little is known, said the Sanitary Commissioner in his report of the outbreak of the great epidemic of 1879—but that little is a record of disease and death. In the two years mentioned the epidemic of cholera was so virulent and fatal that the Government in a resolution stated that when the time came round for the next fair to be held permission would depend on the conditions then prevailing. It was also declared that the Hardwar Kumbh is a matter of Imperial and not merely Provincial concern. A fair is held at Hardwar every year, when the sun enters the constellation of Aries, but as the numbers which attend it are not excessive, no great harm has arisen from the annual gatherings. But every twelve years, when the Jupiter enters the constellation of Aquarius, while the sun is in Aries, the time is propitious to nearly every sect of the Hindus to make a pilgrimage to Hardwar, a small town on the Ganges, in the neighbourhood of which is a small tank with an image of Mahadeo. It is incumbent on every pilgrim to bathe in that Holy Pool and drink the water, into which every devotee casts strong smelling flowers, that in due course decay and sink to the bottom. The population of Hardwar and its two suburbs is less than thirty thousand; there is a municipality which suffices for ordinary needs, but is of course wholly unable to cope with a sudden influx of three-quarters-of-a-million of people, and it is of course necessary for the Provincial authorities to take matters in hand.

The Government of the North-West in November, 1890, called on the Sanitary Commissioner for a special report having reference to the Resolution of Government of 1880 as to the necessity which might arise for closing the Kumbh of 1891 to the public. The Commissioner of the Meerut division had represented the advisability of taking early action with a view to prohibit the assemblage. In January a sharp outbreak of cholera broke out in the hill tracks and spread along the usual pilgrim and traffic routes. An order was issued by Government directing the local officers to call the attention of the general public to the existence of cholera on the routes and dissuade them from visiting Hardwar. This notification was issued to limit the numbers who might go on pilgrimage, but it was not a prohibition. The Sanitary Commissioner who advised this course reported that as the larger number of pilgrims could only be prevented from going to the shrine by a direct proclamation and a considerable display of force it would be inexpedient to prohibit the assemblage, which, though full of risk and danger, has always been a religious function of great importance to every sect of the Hindus. The Government of India inquired whether, having regard to the statement of the Meerut Commissioner and the anticipated outbreak of cholera, it was deemed advisable to close the Mela altogether to the public. Sir Auckland Colvin stated that such an extreme step could only be justified by extreme urgency. The Sanitary Commissioner had already taken measures which, as the result proved, deprived the assemblage of all its dangers. In concert with Mr. A. B. Patterson, the Collector, he mapped out the area on which the Fair was to be held, and divided it into eight sanitary sections, each with a hospital and a police station. The undergrowth was removed, and all filth and rubbish carted away. The town was overhauled and put into a perfect sanitary condition. The Holy Pool, which was of small area and shallow, with a mud bottom, and little water which was never renewed, was taken in hand by Mr. M. King, the Executive Engineer, and deepened and paved. A syphon brought a constant stream of fresh water from the Ganges. The sanitary and police staff, including seventy vaccinators, constituted the sanitary patrol who, in addition to performing sanitary duty, were detectives for sickness. Their duties were to prevent overcrowding—in which they were not very successful, for on the night before the great day of the Fair, every foot of ground, verandah, and house roof sustained its man—; to see to surface cleanliness; to report and prevent nuisances; to report offenders; to remove on the instant those sick of infectious disease to the hospitals; and to see to the proper location of baggage animals. Every police station was provided with doolie and bearers, and the hospitals were the headquarters of each sanitary section. Sanitary arrangements of the most comprehensive kind were carried out. The dry earth system was enforced, a number of ponies being employed to bring a continuous supply of dry earth. No refuse was allowed to be pitted, or accumulate in the town, and any unsanitary arrangements were forbidden. Before the pilgrims began to arrive the whole area had been thoroughly purified, and measures were taken on the roads to compel sanitary observances. When the pilgrims assembled in March the system so carefully organised beforehand worked excellently under the personal supervision of the Sanitary Commissioner and his assistants. Dr. Simpson, the Calcutta Health Officer, spoke of the arrangements carried out for the health of the 700,000 pilgrims assembled, as marvellous, including, beyond what is ordinarily considered town sanitation, attention to the supply of food and water, and the provision of hospitals to isolate every case and prevent disease from becoming epidemic. Two cases of cholera did occur, one of them in the island near the town. The patients were instantly carried into the hospital; all the people on the island were removed to another site, and the place was thoroughly disinfected.

At first strong resistance was offered to the rigorous sanitary rules enforced, but when it was found that resistance was useless, and that compliance tended to cleanliness and comfort there was acquiescence, and it was a constant remark from the pilgrims that the Sirkar had made an excellent bundobust. On previous occasions the sweepers had been unmanageable, and frequently deserted, especially at the first alarm of cholera. To avoid this the Collector indented on the towns at a reasonable distance for Municipal sweepers accustomed to discipline, who if they deserted, would lose their regular employment. There was consequently punctual fulfilment of orders throughout. Mr. Patterson, in a memorandum on the Fair, states that it was impossible to overrate the energy, labour, and foresight given to the work by Dr. Hutcheson, and he felt that in furnishing the Sanitary Commissioner with the means of carrying out his ideas lay the only hope of averting the outbreak of an epidemic. It was essential to adopt every possible sanitary precaution without regard to expense. It was almost certain that cases of cholera would be brought into the Fair, and Dr. Hutcheson's aim was to have the whole place so pure that the cholera germs would find no feeding-grounds on which to thrive and multiply, holding that sporadic cases of cholera could be isolated like cases of small-pox. The result was a triumph of scientific sanitation. The Commissioner of the Meerut Division, Mr. A. J. Lawrence, who objected to the holding of the Fair at all, on the ground that it would be impossible to prevent an outbreak of cholera, attributes the success achieved to Dr. Hutcheson's excessive care, to the excellent use he made of the large staff provided him, and to the great extension of the encamping grounds. The Commissioner considers that a clean bill of health was cheaply purchased at Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 30,000 in excess of the expenditure of 1867 or 1879 respectively. The pilgrims came by road from Rajputana and the Punjab, and the railways brought passengers from all sides; as Mr. Lawrence says, it is awful to think what the death record might have been if cholera had become epidemic at Hardwar. Mr. Patterson draws the conclusion from the general result of the Fair that it is possible to allow a great multitude to assemble even at an unfavorable season of the year, without an epidemic of cholera—if the necessary precautions be taken without stinting time, labour, or money. He considers that the net financial result of the Fair will be favourable to Government, the profits from the pilgrims who travelled to Hardwar by railway will more than balance the difference between the income from the Fair, and the expenditure on its sanitation. This is however but a minor consideration. The great lesson of the Hardwar Fair of 1891 is that cholera, even when the germs are present, and sporadic cases occur, is perfectly under control if the proper measures be adopted. It is impossible to conceive conditions more apparently hopeless than those which existed in the last week of the Fair, when for five nights the town was simply "one mass of human beings, stretched along roof, verandah, and every open space, and crowding all the available accommodation and dwellings, out-houses, and temporary huts of every description." The over-crowding, Dr. Hutcheson states, was undoubtedly enormous, but the greater portion of the people slept in open verandahs, on house-tops, in well-ventilated huts, and under the vault of heaven, and thus escaped the evil consequences that must have resulted from closed doors and windows. Yet, strange to say, the much smaller number of pilgrims who attended the usual annual fair this year had no such immunity. Cholera broke out amongst them, and the authorities had to close the Fair even at the cost of imputations, which the remembrance of the successful efforts to enable the great Kumbh Mela to be held in safety last year, ought to have rendered impossible. Why did cholera become epidemic in the smaller assemblage, when it had been defied and stamped out in the larger? It is to be feared that the answer must be that the precautions taken in the face of what appeared to be a great danger were not observed in the case of what seemed to be a lesser. Early and prudent fear is the mother of safety.

THE loss of the passenger steamer Roumania has involved an appalling loss of life. Of the fifty-five passengers all but two have perished, and of the crew, numbering sixty-seven, only seven have survived. Some faint hope may, however, lurk in the ambiguity of the telegram, which states that the number of passengers on board was one hundred and twenty-two, which is the total of the fifty-five passengers and crew of sixty-seven, and then goes on to say "the sole survivors are known to be Captain Hamilton, Lieutenant Rooke, and seven lascars only." It is possible that the message intended to convey that the officers mentioned and seven lascars were known to be saved. Since the shipwreck took place so recently as Thursday evening, on a desolate part of the coast during a storm accompanied by fog, it is reasonable to suppose that others of the passengers and crew may have found their way to shore, and taken refuge in some remote fisherman's village. When one of Her Majesty's ships went on shore on the north coast of Portugal the first telegrams stated that every soul on board had perished, but it was afterwards found that three sailors had been washed ashore, and were taken care of for some days by the villagers. It seems incredible that when seven lascars in spite of the fury of the storm could make their way to land, that fifty-three out of fifty-five Europeans should be unable to save themselves. There is, however, but too much reason to fear that a great calamity has darkened many an Anglo-Indian home. What is most pitiful is that among the lost are thirty-five women and ten little children. How true it is that disasters come not singly. Within the month we heard of the equally sudden catastrophe, which overtook the Bokhara on the coast of Formosa, a wreck as total and well-nigh as fatal in its dire results as that of the Roumania.

OUR Lahore contemporary falls into an error regarding the monopoly of Messrs. Spinner and Co. in supplying khaki drill for native regiments. It is given to understand that the price is being constantly raised to the injury of the sepoy, and asks that Government "take measures to compel the firm to sell at a more reasonable rate." Our contemporary forgets for the time the depreciated rupee, but will be prepared to hear that it was not until exchange fell below a shilling and threepence that any increase was made. Instead of being a yarn-dyed drill, as our contemporary states, it is piece-dyed. The Lahore paper also observes that some of the British regiments get out this drill through the Secretary of State, and it seems to think that this is preferable to buying from Messrs. Spinner and Co. As a matter of fact, however, Messrs. Spinner and Co. supply the Secretary of State with precisely the same material they send out here to the Indian Government, the firm having both contracts. But the difference is this that whilst the British troops have their khaki brought out here free of freightage in the troopships, that which is locally supplied is subject to the usual shipping charges. It is thus easy to see how the variety in price is accounted for, and that a remedy must be sought in another direction than that indicated by our contemporary.

THE Zanzibar paper publishes reports as to the navigability of the Juba river, which divides British from Italian territory in East Africa, and the possibilities of opening up trade along its banks. Captain Dundas, of the steamer

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

WRECK OF AN ANCHOR LINE STEAMER.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania, bound from Liverpool to Bombay, has been wrecked off Peniche, to the north of Lisbon, and is a total loss.

She carried fifty-five passengers and sixty-seven crew.

Only nine of those on board have been saved.

The Captain was among those drowned.

LATER.

The wreck of the s. s. Roumania took place last Thursday night, when in a blinding storm, the vessel was dashed to pieces on a desolate shore near Peniche. It is stated that the total number of drowned is one hundred and twenty-two, but the sole survivors are known to be Captain Hamilton, Lieutenant Rooke, and seven lascars.

Thirty-five women and ten children are among those lost.

The shore where the disaster took place is strewn with bodies and wreckage.

THE LAUREATESHIP.

The *Chronicle* announces that the Laureateship has been offered to Mr. William Morris, but that he has refused to accept it.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

The Manchester Corporation has sanctioned a further loan to the Ship Canal Company of two millions sterling.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

According to the Convention agreed to with China, Russia has commenced organising Consulates in the interior of China, with a view to extending her trade and competing with the British.

GREAT FIRE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

An immense fire took place at Milwaukee last night and raged over an area of a square mile of the wholesale business quarter of the City, which was destroyed. Thousands of the inhabitants are rendered homeless, and have been housed in the churches and schools.

The loss is estimated at ten million dollars. Two firemen were killed in the execution of their duty.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 30.

The special train (G. I. P. Railway) conveying the Viceregal party did not arrive at Kirkee Station, at 4-46 a. m., to-day, but at 5-25 a. m., the delay being due to a portion of the line, about a mile out of Poona station, being considered unsafe, owing to the wall of a large well on private land adjoining the railway line having collapsed, causing a slight subsidence of the line. This defect was discovered in good time on Saturday. The mishap delayed the mail train for about four hours.

On arrival at Kirkee station, the Viceroy's special train was drawn up at the main platform, where it remained until past 8 o'clock. The Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne did not alight till about 8-15 a. m. when they were received by his Excellency Lord Harris, who drove to the station with the following members of his personal Staff :—Colonel F. W. Rhodes, D. S. O., Military Secretary ; Mr. S. W. Edgerly, C. S., Private Secretary ; Captain E. H. Cox, A.-D.-C. ; and Captain R. M. Poore, A.-D.-C. The station platform was covered with the usual scarlet baize, but the arrival was strictly private. Mr. Collett, the Inspector of Police, was at the Kirkee station from an early hour, with a contingent of the Poona Police, who lined the road from the Kirkee railway station to Government House, Ganesh Khind. Major Macpherson, the District Superintendent of Police, was also present. The only officials on the platform were—Mr. Middleton, Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. Scannell, the Superintendent of Railway Police (both of whom had come in charge of the special) Major Macpherson, and Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C. S., Secretary to Government, Political Department. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lansdowne and his Excellency Lord Harris drove from the railway station to Ganesh Khind in the Governor's state carriage, drawn by four horses with postillion out-riders and escorted by Resaldar Saidullah Khan, A.-D.-C., and six troopers of the Governor's Body Guard. Sir Mortimer Durand, Foreign Secretary, drove to Poona with Mr. Lee-Warner, whose guest he will be. The other members of the Viceregal party—Colonel Lord William Beresford, Military Secretary ; Mr. J. P. Hewitt ; Private Secretary ; Surgeon-Major Fean, Medical Officer ; Captain the Hon'ble Harbord, A.-D.-C. ; Captain Pakenham, A.-D.-C. ; and Lieutenant Palin, A.-D.-C. ;—drove to Government House in other carriages. The Viceroy and party will remain at Ganesh Khind as the guests of Lord Harris till the night of the 2nd November, when, in accordance with the original programme, they will proceed to Hyderabad.

THE HIMALAYA BANK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

Creditors of the Himalaya Bank will receive their first dividend at six and a quarter per cent.

SAD ACCIDENT TO LIEUTENANT FITZGERALD.

Lieutenant Fitzgerald, 43rd Gurkhas, shot himself accidentally, at Manipur, on Wednesday, while extracting a cartridge from his gun.

THE WEST COAST REGIMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

Sir James Dormer will shortly submit a report on the question of recruiting the West Coast Regiment. He is very hopeful of a sufficient number of good recruits being available.

LORD WENLOCK AT COCHIN.

H. E. the Governor attended a State dinner at Cochin, on Friday evening. The Raja proposed the health of the Queen-Empress and also of Lord Wenlock. His Excellency, in replying, said he was proud to notice the loyalty, affection, and devotion of the people, which in Cochin were as hearty as in any part of her Majesty's dominions.

THE CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

A largely-attended public meeting was held here this evening to elect delegates to the eighth Indian National Congress, Mr. J. E. Howard presiding. Eighty-five delegates representing all classes were elected. Great enthusiasm was evinced regarding the approaching session.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 29.

Extensive preparations are being made here for the Viceroy's reception next week. The road leading from the railway station to the Chuddesghaut Residency, where their Excellencies will reside during their stay are being profusely decorated with flags and triumphal arches. The city will be brilliantly illuminated on the night of the Nizam's banquet, for which some 300 invitations have been issued. It will be followed by a magnificent display of fireworks.

The Hussar ball, which was to have been given during the Viceroy's visit, has been abandoned in consequence of Colonel Hickman's death. This sad event has cast quite a gloom over the station.

Rain continues, and last night upwards of two inches fell. The weather is most unseasonable.

THE HYDERABAD SCANDAL COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 29.

Notwithstanding the Commission being closed, the defence insisted on one more witness being examined. This being granted Rampalsing was produced. He had no personal knowledge of Miss Donnelly, he said, but he had heard she was bad. He might be confusing her with Mrs. Hodges. In the year 1873, Mehdi Hassan introduced him to her as his friend. He did not use the word wife. His memory, he admitted, was weak. He could not remember the exact conversation which took place that morning with Rufeeoodeen. Mrs. Rampalsing was an English lady, married to him according to Hindu Law, but in the year 1891 he again married her before the Registrar. Further hearing has been fixed for 9th November.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 20.

Second-Lieutenant D. B. Elphinstone, R.E., who is expected from England, has been posted to the Bombay Command, Military Works Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. Powlett, R.A., who will shortly arrive in India from England, has been appointed to the Command of the Royal Artillery at Karachi.

Surgeon-Captain W. B. Stokes, who is expected from England for duty in India, has been posted to the Bombay Command, in succession to Surgeon-Captain R. J. D. Hall, time-expired.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., will probably officiate as Chief Engineer of the Bombay Command, during the absence of Colonel W. Merriman, C.I.E., R.E., who proceeds on furlough to England about the latter end of next month.

Surgeon-Captain J. Jackson, I. M. S., arrived at Poona from Hyderabad (Sind), on the 18th instant, to assume medical charge of the 10th Bombay Light Infantry.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster A. Rule, B. B. and C. I Railway Volunteers, has proceeded on a sea voyage for the benefit of his health.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, leaves Poona, at 3-10 a.m., on the 2nd proximo, on his tour of inspection, in the Nagpore District.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 29.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Thisbe arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 30.

The French mail steamer Niemen from Calcutta arrived.

The French mail steamer Sydney from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3⅝
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	96⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 1865	66⅛
Bar Silver	39 1-16

[LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton		57,000	bales.
" " "	Surats	1,000	"
" "	Imports of Cottou	48,000	"
" " "	Surats	2,000	"
" "	Stock of Cotton	1,007,000	"
" " "	Surats	29,000	"
" "	Stock of Cotton in London	8,000	"

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O, Co.'s steam-ship Sutlej, with the Overland Mails of October 14, arrived in Bombay harbour at half-past three o'clock this morning.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.

BEFORE Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Nagindass Hateechund, a witness in the rain speculation case, repeated his application for a summons against Superintendent Grennan, C Division. On the first occasion, when the complainant made his application for wrongful confinement, the Magistrate directed him and his counsel, Mr. Dhairyavan, to interview the Commissioner of Police upon the matter to ascertain whether there were reasonable grounds for complaint. The applicant returned on Saturday and stated he was not desirous to interview the Commissioner personally or indirectly through his solicitor. The Magistrate issued the necessary process. The information of the applicant disclosed that at about ten o'clock, on Tuesday night, the 25th instant, he went to see his former master, named Virjee Tricum, in a billiard saloon, which was owned by Goolam Nubbee, at Pydhowney. Whilst talking with Virjee at the table a noise was heard in an adjoining room, which was made by a cot falling upon the head of a Mahomedan, who was bleeding from a wound. Whilst they were discussing the matter the Superintendent appeared, accompanied by an inspector. Those in the room were told not to leave the place, and after the lapse of some minutes the Inspector brought six native police constables. The complainant and nineteen of his companions were charged with gambling, and in spite of their denial they were conducted to the Pydhowney Police Station and each of them bailed out on a bond for Rs. 50 to appear before a Magistrate the following day. They appeared before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, on the 26th, and, as it was proved, the Superintendent had no warrant for arresting the persons in that particular house at Pydhowney, they were discharged. It was on this account complainant laid the charge under Section 342 of the Indian Penal Code

DEEPER meanings are apt to be found in the acts of great functionaries than the great functionaries themselves ever put there, observes a contemporary. Out of Lord Roberts' abandonment of his trip to Quetta an ingenious theory has been constructed. It is said the postponment of the Commander-in-Chief's departure from Simla is believed to be connected with certain representations that have been sent home regarding a further extension of his Excellency's term of office ; that Lord Roberts has "expressed his willingness" to retain office until November next year ; that Lord Lansdowne has sent home a recommendation in this sense ; and that Lord Roberts delayed leaving Simla that he might have the answer before going on tour. All this is quite misleading. No doubt Lord Lansdowne, in common with the army in India and the public generally, regrets that it should be so ; but it is nevertheless definitely settled that Lord Roberts goes in the spring.

WRECK OF THE ROUMANIA.

LOSS OF 122 LIVES.

BEFORE the details of the disaster to the P. and O. s. s. Bokhara in the China seas, have come to hand news of another terrible shipping catastrophe has reached Bombay. Early on Saturday morning came the intelligence that the Anchor Line s. s. Roumania bound to Bombay from Liverpool, and having on board, about a hundred and twenty-two crew and passengers had been wrecked on the coast of Portugal, near Peniche, and that only ten persons had survived the disaster. The news went rapidly round the city, and by noon there was the greatest concern amongst the European community, as it was understood that many well-known friends had booked passages by the unlucky vessel. Anxious enquiries were made through the whole day at the office of Messrs. Graham and Co., the local agents of the line, but nothing beyond the fact that the vessel had become a total wreck, and only nine lives had been saved, was known. The news was communicated to up-country stations, and during Saturday and Sunday the most heart-rending appeals for further news of the survivors were made. Yesterday the Anchor Line head office telegraphed the names of those saved, and it was found that only two of the fifty-five unfortunate passengers who had sailed in the Roumania had escaped death, and that the coast near the scene of the disaster was strewn with lifeless bodies and wreckage.

The s. s. Roumania is a three-masted steamer of 2,200 tons, and classed 100 A1, at Lloyd's. She was built and engined in 1880 by Messrs. Henderson, of Glasgow. Her length is 364 feet, breadth 38 feet, and depth 28 feet ; engines 480 horse power. She was a splendid, seaworthy boat, and one of the most popular vessels of the line. She was built at a time when speed and carrying capacity were not considered the sole requirements of a good vessel, and although not of the newest type, the Roumania belonged to a period famous for the strength and safety of steamers. With an open sea and her machinery in order, she was considered to be as safe a vessel as ever put to sea or encountered heavy weather. She left Liverpool on Saturday the 22nd inst., and for five days all appears to have gone well with her. The latest information says that on Thursday, the 27th inst., in a blinding storm, the vessel was dashed to pieces on the desolate shore near Peniche. On her last voyage from Bombay on August 30, she was in command of Captain W. S. Young, who had been in her for two years past, so in all probability he would be in the vessel when she left Liverpool on her disastrous voyage. If such be the case the likelihood that the Roumania has come to grief, owing to bad seamanship is remote. Captain Young, who, we presume, was in charge, was a man of great experience in the run from Liverpool to Bombay. He was about 47 years of age, and had been running to this port since 1878 as Commander in the s. s. Armenia, s. s. California, and s. s. Columbia, in all of which vessels he had a successful career, and had brought them through all dangers without anything like a serious mishap. There are three dangerous points on what is called the "Wall of Europe," the first Cape Finisterre, where numerous and variable currents are known to exist, and the next is the isle of Burlings. Peniche, the scene of the disaster, is a small fortified town in Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, 13 minutes W. on the Atlantic side of the Cape of Caroveira, fifty miles north of Lisbon, and near the Burlings. There is a large fishing industry at Peniche, and had help been possible, there is little doubt that it would have been speedily forthcoming. The Burlings, which are indifferently lighted, have in the past given much trouble to ship-masters, and have been the subject of representations by British masters to Trinity House. The inner light has been improved, but the outer light of the island is an old-fashioned one, revolving every three minutes. The strain on the eyes in bad weather to watch the light is reported by captains to be almost unendurable. The third dangerous point is Cape St. Vincent, the turning point into the Mediterranea. The only fact in connection with the misadventures which is known is that blinding, thick weather prevailed at the time of the disaster : what actually happened can for the present be only a matter of conjecture. Taking into consideration the time of year, when equinoctial gales are to be expected, the probabilities are that the Roumania encountered heavy weather in crossing the Bay of Biscay, and in making Cape Finisterre the Captain gave it a wide berth. With a view to correcting his position he may have closed it with the land and over-run his distance and got on to one of the outlying dangers of Cape Caroveira, near Peniche. Once in such a position in a heavy storm nothing could save the ship, and in little time she would be ripped to pieces, whilst all attempts to save life by means of the lifeboats would be of no avail.

THE PASSENGERS.

It is stated that there were fifty-five passengers on board the Roumania, but at present the names of forty-four only of the probable passengers are known. Fifty-five is an unusually large number for the Anchor Line to carry, as they only have accommodation for forty-five, but the fact that there were five children and two ayahs amongst the following list may account for the large number. The list is as follows :—

Lady Johnson and infant.
Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton.
Lieut. E. W. and Mrs. Thompson.
Mr. Fleming.
Mr. Heald.
Mr. Littlewood.
Mr. and Mrs. Sandford.
Mrs. Pollard and two children.
Mrs. Horsford.
Capt. B. H. and Mrs. Randolph.
Miss Burbidge.
Mrs Keily.
Miss Pisani.
Mrs. Burgess, child, and ayah.
Mr. A. H. Rooper.
Mrs. and Miss E. B. Boutflower, three children, and ayah.
Rev. J. H. Malkin.
Lieut. H. A. H. Thompson.
Mrs. Beatty.
Miss McGeorge.
Capt. J. E. and Mrs. Barry.
Mrs. A. E. Lee.
Miss Dunlop.
Lieut. Rooke.
Mrs. Heaton.
Miss Kiernander.
Mrs. De Lange.
Mr. J. H. Holroy.
Miss G. Murray.

Lady Johnson, who is mentioned first on the list, is the wife of Sir Henry Johnson, Major in the Yorkshire Light Infantry, now stationed at Colaba. At present Sir Henry is in command of the Deesa detachment. A most distressing case is that of Captain B. H. and Mrs. Randolph. Six months ago Captain Randolph left his Regiment, the Worcester, of which he is Adjutant stationed at Poona. During his furlough in England he married, and was bringing his bride to India, when this disaster overtook them. Lieutenant E. W. Thompson, who was also returning to India with his wife, is an officer in the 2nd Grenadiers, stationed at Quetta, and went home on medical certificate. Captain J. E. Barry, who was accompanied by his wife, is an officer in the 19th Native Infantry, and was on his way to Mhow. Mr. Fleming is the son of Mr. Fleming, of Fleming and Co., an old Bombay merchant, and the loss of his son, who was on his way to this city, will be indeed a heavy blow. The case of Mr. Littlewood it is feared is also particularly distressing. Mr. Littlewood was a younger brother of Mrs. Slater, wife of Mr. Slater, manager of the local branch of the Bank of Bengal. He had recently passed into the Civil Service, and was on his way out here to take up his appointment in the North-West Provinces. His friends, however, cling to the hope that he had not embarked in the vessel. Miss Burbridge was sister to Mrs. W. W. Squire, to whom she was coming on a visit. Mrs. Keily was the wife of Mr. Keily, Passenger Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, and she was about to join her husband in Bombay. Mrs. Burgess, who was accompanied by her child, would have proceeded to Secunderabad, where her husband, the Rev. Mr. Burgess, is stationed. The greatest personal disaster is that suffered by Mr. Boutflower of Agra. By this shocking accident he loses his wife, a grown-up daughter, and three children. Mrs. Boutflower was the daughter of the late Mr. Robert Knight. Another loss which appeals to us is that suffered by Mr. Murray, of the Bombay Bank. His daughter was coming out to Bombay to join her father, after completing her education in England. The deepest sympathy is felt for Mr. Murray in his lamentable bereavement. Mrs. De Lange was the wife of Mr. W. N. De Lange, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Nagpore. Miss Dunlop was the daughter of the Revenue Commissioner at Hyderabad (Deccan) and was great grand-daughter of Colonel Meadows-Taylor. Mrs. Pollard was the daughter of the late Hon'ble Justice Brodhurst and the sister of Mrs. Brook Deedes.

THE EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

The following is a full list of the officers and crew of the Roumania when she left Bombay on the 30th August last. There may have been some changes in the European portion, but the natives who manned the vessel at the time of the catastrophe are no doubt the same as those who were on the ship's books when she left here in August :—

William S. Young	Master.
A. S. Loutilt	Chief Mate.
John Steward	2nd Mate.
Duncan Macmillan	3rd Mate.
William Bone	Carpenter.
John B. Jorkman	Quartermaster.
Edward Murphy	"
Andrew Vishart	"
August Kennedy	"
J. W. Criedle	1st Engineer.
J. Russsell	2nd Engineer.
Ernest W. Brown	3rd Engineer.
Henry McKay	4th Engineer.
J. Macaullan	Chief Steward.
Jane Bald	Stewardess.
A. White Robertson	Surgeon.
Thos. Brown	Apprentice.
James Hughes	"

NATIVE CREW.

Esmal Ameer, serang ; Joao Fernandes, tindel ; Shaik Ahmed Shaik Abdoolla, 2nd tindel ; Munsoor Khosad, cassab ; Mahomed Ahmed, lascar ; Moosa Mahomed, lascar ; Shaik Oosman Curim, lascar ; Shaik Ahmed Shaik Esmal, lascar ; Mahomed Cassum Shaik Ebram, lascar ; Hajee Mahomed Essack Husson, lascar ; Cumroodin Mahomed Sheriff Husson, lascar ; Esmal Mahomed, lascar ; Shaik Bawa Esmal, lascar ; Louis Fernandes, lascar; Abdoola Jainoody, bhandary ; Mariano da Costa, topas ; and Mangal Meeran, barber.

Engine Room.—Shaik Hoosen Shaik Madoo, fireman serang ; Hossein Khan Oosman Khan, tindel ; Noscelle Oolla, 2nd tindel ; Jowab Ally Faragason, donkeyman ; Jainoodin Shaik Hydroo, donkeyman ; Shaik Abdool Carim, cassab ; Ally Cassum, fireman ; Amoo Mirza, fireman ; Shaik Soolan Shaik Jaffer Alley, fireman; Shaik Fakroo Abdool Cader, fireman; Shaik Fathay Mahomed Shaik Meera, fireman ; Shaik Hassam Oosman, fireman ; Jeeleet Ally Neaz, fireman ; Nubee Callay Khan, fireman ; Mahomed Hoosen, bhandary ; Shaik Baba Shaik Idar, coal-trimmer ; Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood, coal-trimmer; Mahomed Khan Yacoob Khan, coal-trimmer ; Ahmed S. Esmal, coal-trimmer ; Shaik Hoosen Shaik Baboo, coal-trimmer ; andShaik Hoosen Shaik Abdoola, coal-trimmer.

Saloon.—Francis Joao, butler ; B. Fernandes, baker ; Pedro Manoel Valles, chief cook ; Caetano Manoel da Silva, 2nd cook ; Custodio Lobo, scullion ; Patricio Almeida, pantryman ; Joao Louis Silveira, saloon-waiter ; Antonio Fernandes, bed-room steward; Pedro Mendes, mess-room-boy ; and Francis Xavier Moraes, saloon topas.

THE SURVIVORS.

A telegram, dated Glasgow (10 p.m.) 29th October, gives a list of the passengers and crew saved out of the Roumania :—Hamilton and Rooke, Indian Staff Corps. Natives.—Serang, Ismail ; firemen, Baha and Mahomed Shan ; lascar tindal, Sheik Ohmed ; lascars Figueira and Mahomed Imam ; attendant Francis Marena ; and tindal, Hadin ;—total ten.

Lieutenant B. S. Rooke has for a second time within a short period narrowly escaped death. He belongs to the 5th Bombay Cavalry, stationed at Jacoba bad. Two years ago he was shot by a Ghazee, and so badly wounded that at one time his life was despaired of. Captain Hamilton, who was accompanied by his wife, who it is to be feared has perished, is a member of the Indian Staff Corps.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

The Anchor Line Company was founded by Mr Thomas Henderson of Glasgow, thirty-five years ago, and since that time has been one of the most successful lines of steamers in Great Britain. With the exception of the past two years in which three of the Company's vessels have come to grief with heavy loss of life, the Anchor Line has been exceedingly fortunate in its immunity from serious disaster. In fact much of the undoubted popularity of the line between Liverpool and Bombay is owing to the fact that for fully ten years there has been absolutely no mishap on it until the loss of the Roumania. The vessels have sailed and arrived punctually and have escaped every danger. That such terrible accidents will occur, however able may be the management of a line of steamers, or however skilled the navigators, is borne out by the losses the P. and O. Company have lately sustained. The recent misfortunes of the Anchor Line commenced with the loss of the Utopia, which ran into the ram of H. M. S. Rodney, at Gibraltar, in March, 1891, in consequence of which five hundred and seventy-six lives were lost. The recent disaster to the Anglia in the Hooghly was also too full of terrible consequences. It is to be trusted that the troubles of the Anchor Line, whose immunity from accident was so great that the Company did not insure their vessels, will now cease.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP HIMALAYA.

HER MAJESTY'S Troopship Himalaya, under the command of Captain Edward Chichester, will sail to-day for Singapore via Colombo, with the 2nd Lincoln Regiment, consisting of 17 officers, 6 ladies, 6 officers' children, 798 men, 23 women and 32 children. The following are the names of the officers :—

Lieut-Col H C Huntley, 2nd Lincoln Regiment	Lieut A E Hubbard, 2nd Lincoln Regiment
Maj and Mrs N P O Gorman, 2nd Lincoln Regiment	Lieut J J Howley, 2nd Lincoln Regt
Maj and Mrs F R Lowth and 2 children, 2nd Lincoln Regt	Lieut C C L Barlow, 2nd Lincoln Regt
Capt and Mrs Day, 2nd Lincoln Regiment	2nd-Lieut L Edwards, 2nd Lincoln Regt
Capt and Mrs L W Cox, 2nd Lincoln Regiment	2nd-Lieut H Bryan, 2nd Lincoln Regt
Capt and Mrs H Du Buisson, 2nd Lincoln Regt	Lieut and Adjt G B McAndrew, 2nd Lincoln Regt
Capt A W Dewar, 2nd Lincoln Regiment	Capt and Qr-Mr and Mrs J Templeton and 4 children.
Lieut S Menzies, 2nd Lincoln Regt	2nd Lincoln Regt
Lieut A S Vanrenen, 2nd Lincoln Regt	2nd-Lieut Jenkins, 2nd Lincoln Regt

THE provisional amendments to Field Artillery Drill, lately issued in England, will not altogether commend themselves to practical gunners in this country, thinks the Allahabad paper. One extraordinary innovation has been made. It is laid down that when horse artillery are working with cavalry, the officer commanding the battery or batteries is to be considered as occupying the same position as the officer commanding divisional artillery with infantry. He is to accompany the general in the reconnaissance of the enemy and the ground, and is to remain with him until the latter "personally joins in the action with the last reserves." When that crisis occurs the artillery commandant is to rejoin the batteries and "afford the greatest possible support to the cavalry during and after the combat, afterwards rejoining the cavalry commander. Now while it is most desirable that the officer in charge of the artillery should share in the reconnaissance, it is impossible to see what advantage can be gained by his remaining afterwards with the cavalry. His place is unquestionably with the batteries, the fire of which he can direct by the knowledge he has gained during the reconnaissance. He will be practically idle while the cavalry are drawn up waiting until the way has been prepared for their charge by the artillery, or, if he be used at all, it will probably be as a "galloper" to carry orders to the men whom he ought to be personally commanding. In many instances a single horse-artillery battery will be co-operating with the cavalry, and in such a case the major will have to remain present with the latter, wondering no doubt, how his gunners are acquitting themselves, what their losses are, and the like. The effect of training in peace-time will be lost for the captain of the battery will be doing the work of the major, and the change thus involved will make itself felt in the case of the subalterns also. It is believed that a distinguished cavalry officer at home is responsible for this new fad. If this be so, he may rest assured that the innovation will be condemned by every gunner in the service.

THE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE expectations of the Bombay Rovers were disappointed by the crushing defeat which the Worcestershire team inflicted upon them on Saturday in the final struggle. Elated with their success over the Yorkshire Light Infantry on Monday the probability of vanquishing the winners of the second round did not present itself to them as difficult a task as it eventually proved. Their hopes for securing the coveted stronghold at the Bandstand end were fulfilled, and they followed up this success with "the spin of the coin" by notching their first and only goal immediately the ball was kicked into play amidst great cheering. But retaliation was prompt and decisive. The Worcesters, who played an infinitely superior combined game, were not to be denied, and before many minutes elapsed the score was equalised by the magnificent play of the Worcester backs, whose scientific exposition called forth repeated plaudits from the spectators. The playing on the soldiers' forward flanks superseded the display on the Rovers' side, who were invariably beaten in their efforts at interception by clever dodging and twisting. Mac Farlane and Walton did yeoman service in protecting their colors, and had their forward lines persistently maintained the backing up adopted by their adversaries with such signal success they would undoubtedly have improved upon some of their successful passages which were invariably diverted outside the coveted citadel through the gaps in their ranks. This was manifestly a weak point amongst the Rovers, and was repeatedly indicated in some of the fine dribbles of Charlie Brown, the captain, who at times made some brilliant pieces of play. Ridgewell and Johnson, on the flanks, played a first-class game, but the odds against them were tremendous, and they were always successfully charged by their heavier opponents. In the first half of the bout the score was not improved, and there was still some hope the Rovers would be able to keep their opponents at bay. But the Poona representatives convinced the spectators that they were merely playing a defensive game in the first half from the manner in which they now began to work. Ever on the ball the Worcester forwards never made an erratic pass and their half volleys about the goal brought the full complement of the Rovers around their sticks, where they peppered away and were only frustrated by the grand defence of Forde at goal who defended his post in grand style. His good judgment drew forth rounds of applause, when the Worcesters swarmed up in a combined assault upon his fortress. But his side were unable to cope against superior weight and dash, and it was only in the most trying moments when shot after shot was taken at the stronghold his fine defence was broken down in a scrimmage under the cross-bar, when the soldiers forced a second goal. The disaster aroused the spirits of the Rovers, who made some plucky sorties, and at one time it seemed probable the score would be again level. The defence of the Worcester backs was admirable and checked the onslaught, and the next moment the scene of play surged away to the Rover camp, when a third goal was notched amidst great excitement. This reverse of arms completely demoralised the local men. Sharp who was very much impeded with an injury to his leg sustained some time ago, manfully stood his ground, while Powers and Derry did not display any lack of pluck in charging an adversary, for which they gained considerable applause. The struggle had not many minutes to last, and before it terminated a fourth goal was accredited to the Worcester side. The decisive victory which the soldiers achieved by four goals to their opponents' one indicated their superior training, which was generally recognised. The splendid cup which they have succeeded in winning for the second time was presented to them by Mr. Boyd, who complimented them upon their success, which was warmly acknowledged by the large gathering. The Rovers, who were the "runners up," were awarded the silver medals.

The following are the players :—Worcesters.—Carrington, goal ; Gibbs, Cooper, Aldridge, and Southall, backs ; Shaw, Ashfield, Cully, Bradney, Eagles, and Emesley, forwards. The Rovers :—Forde, goal ; G. Walton, and L. McFarlane, backs ; Sharp, T. de G. Derry, and J. S. Powers, half-backs ; H. Johnson, S. Ridgewell, C. Brown, J. Allen, and A. Brown, forwards.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE last of the competitions for the monsoon aggregate prizes took place at Colaba on Saturday afternoon at 200 and 300 yards, when some very fair shooting was made. Gunner Butler, B. V. A. made the best possible 34 at 200 yards, a very creditable performance. The result of these competitions, also the revolver aggregate will be published in a few days, as also will the particulars of the tactical matches K. O. Y. C. I. *vs.* the Bombay Rifle Club, both of which matchs were won by the K. O. Y. L. I. team. The following are the scores.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Gnr C H Butler, Bo Vol Artlry	34	21	55a
Corpl W B Cavell, B B & C I Ry Vols	23	25	48b
Corpl H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	31	24	55c
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vols	31	23	54d
Lce-Corpl F Fernandes, B B & C I Ry Vols	26	26	52d
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	31	21	52d
Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	25	25	50d
Sergt-Instr J Moore, Bo Vol Rifles	29	21	50d
Qr-Mr Sergt A Lines, 2nd K O Y L Infy	25	24	49d
Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	26	22	48d
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	29	22	51e
Corpl R W Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	27	20	47
Sergt-Maj H Booth, B B & C I Ry Vols	25	21	46
Vol W Mackesson, B B & C I Ry Vols	25	21	46
Corpl A C Scott, G I P Ry Vols	29	17	46
Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	24	20	44
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	29	15	44
Gunny-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	21	22	43
Sergt-Maj J Beckeridg, Bo Vol Arty	21	20	41
Sergt Woodhouse, 2nd K O Y L Infy	21	20	41
Gnr A Bond, Bo Vol Arty	25	16	41
Cr-Sergt C Merroney, B B & C I Ry Vols	18	22	40
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	23	17	40
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	25	15	40
Gnr G D Traylen, Bo Vol Arty	17	16	33
Mr A Greening, Royal Navy	20	13	33
Mr J Swindin, Bo Rifle Club	12	8	20

a Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 8 points, winner of 3rd spoon.
d Handicapped 8 Points.
e Handicapped 16 Points.

	6 shots 25 yards. Score.	
REVOLVER COMPETITION.		
Qr-Mr Sergt A Lines, 2nd K O Y L Infy	27	
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	26	Tie.
Mr A Greening, Royal Navy	26	
Gunnery-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	25	
Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	23	
Mr C Fuller, Bo Rifle Club	22	
Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	15	

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE following is the revised programme of his Excellency the Governor's visit to Ahmednagar and Sirur :—

Leave Poona, 8th November, at 3-10 a. m., arrive Dhond at 4-40 ; leave Dhond at 5, arrive Ahmednagar, at 8-35, where he will be met by the Collector, the members of the Municipal and other officials. His Excellency will stop there on Wednesday, the 9th. On the 10th, leave Ahmednagar by dak, at 9 a.m. in the morning, and arrive at Sirur, at 1 p.m., the same day. Leave Sirur by dak on Friday, the 11th, at 2, and arrive at Ganesh Khind, the same evening. His Excellency will be accompanied by Colonel H. W. Rhodes, D. S. O., Military Secretary, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.S., Private Secretary, Captain R. M. Poore, A.-D.-C., and Surgeon-Captain Stevenson, Medical Officer.

A VERY interesting memorandum has just been published by the Government Press, from the pen of Mr. C. Benson, M. R. A. C., Deputy Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. The memorandum contains maps which show the distribution of the rainfall for four periods of the year, and for the whole year during the last two decades. The object of the maps is to show the different effects of the two monsoons on different parts of the country. The south-west monsoon, we observe, produces a belt of severe rainfall along the west coast, and also inland at Vizagapatam. The north-east monsoon produces a narrow belt of severe rainfall along the east coast. The two monsoons together, according to the map for the whole year, produce belts of highest rainfall on each coast, but strongest on the west coast, also a belt of high rainfall inland near Vizagapatam. The belt of lowest rainfall lies between the two coasts, but it is nearer to the west coast than to the east coast. It stretches from Tinnevelly in the south, to Bellary in the north. The highest annual rainfall appears to be reached in South Canara, with nearly 180 inches, the lowest at Bellary station, with 19 inches.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Anchor Line steamer has been totally wrecked off Peniche on the Portuguese coast, and all hands and passengers, with the exception of nine or ten, have been lost.

RUSSIA, according to Reuter, is establishing Consulates in the interior of China.

A FATAL and destructive fire is reported from America by which a thousand people have been rendered homeless.

IT is probable that a bill for the amendment of the Inland Emigration Act I. of 1882 will be brought before the Viceroy's Legislative Council during the Calcutta Session.

DR. J. W. LEATHER has been selected as the Agricultural Chemist for India, and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo on the 15th of October. He may, therefore, be expected in India by the middle of November. The selection was made on the advice of Dr. Voelcher.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma has issued orders that from the 1st November the guards at Mainadhar and Monierkhal, on the Cachar frontier, are to be increased to their cold weather strength of 33 rifles each ; that at Jhalnacherra to 25 rifles ; and guards of 15 men each are to be located at Baruncherra and Moabund.

A MEETING of the Bangalore Bar was held on Friday last to consider Mr. S. Ramaswamy Iyer's conduct in advertising himself as an Advocate. Twenty-three members of the Bar assembled under the presidency of Mr. Travers-Drapes, discussed the subject, and passed Resolutions to the effect that the advertising notice of Mr. S. Ramaswamy

genuine coins when silver is called in. The inscription, which appears of a greenish hue when the coin is heated, disappears as the coin cools.

KARACHI has not been particularly successful in regard to games this year. The cricket match with Quetta resulted in a draw, though Karachi might have won had there been more time and the match, Karachi vs. Hyderabad, was won by the latter station. In the badminton matches with Hyderabad the Karachi champions were beaten on both occasions, while Hyderabad was also successful in the tennis match. The only contests in which the Karachities distinguished themselves were the golf matches, all of which were won by them, the games being played the wrong way of the course in order to equalize the chances.

AT the request of the military authorities, the Madras Government have arranged for an officer of the Military Accounts Department being deputed to go through all the accounts of the Commissariat Department at Myingyan, to simplify matters before the assembling of the Court of Inquiry into the defalcations there recently brought to light.

IN his annual report the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal refers at some length to the cholera epidemic in Rungpur last year. The outbreak was directly traceable to the Ardhodoya Jog, which was very largely attended by the inhabitants of this district. Causes favourable to the development of cholera existed, and still exist to perfection, in Rungpur.

NEWS received from Sagaing says that serious floods have taken place on the Mu Valley line, which has been badly breached near Kambalu. The Shwebo-Kambalu section was to have been opened to passenger traffic in a few weeks, but this will not now be possible for some months. It is hoped, however, that goods traffic will be resumed on an early date.

COLONEL PRIDEAUX leaves Karachi on November 14, by the Messageries steamer, after giving over charge of the Kashmir Residency at Sialkot on or about the 8th, and visiting Lahore about the 10th. We do not yet know who his *locum tenens* will be, although we should not be surprised if Colonel Barr, from Gwalior, were appointed.

MAJOR YATES, C.M.G., C.S.I., Deputy Commissioner of Thal Chottiali, Acts as Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, in lieu of Mr. Barnes, who is officiating for Sir James Browne.

SANCTION having been accorded for the construction of the second division of the Bolan-Mushkaf Railway from Pamir Band, work will begin shortly under Mr. Cole, the Executive Engineer.

THE Adjutant-General in India has just issued the annual return of cases of suicides or murder by shooting, or attempts at murder or suicide by shooting. Last year the total number of cases was 49, an increase of 14 on the return of the previous year; but, on the other hand, a decrease of 61 on the return of six years ago. Judging by the average of the last four years, there must always be some where about 40 cases of one sort or another, no matter what precautions are taken.

THE Benares waterworks are making satisfactory progress towards completion in view of the official opening by Sir Aucland Colvin next month. During the past week some millions of gallons have been pumped from the river to the settling tanks, and on Thursday a start was made at the distributing station, when, in the presence of the Commissioner and Collector, water was for the first time pumped into a small portion of the city main which had been opened for the purpose. All went well, and before long the filters may be expected to be in operation.

THE old-established firm of Kelly and Company, Calcutta, suspended payment on Thursday morning, as our telegram announced. The liabilities are roughly estimated at two lakhs. Until recently the firm held a front place in Calcutta commerce as exporters of seeds and grain. It was, however, known that it had lately had troubles to contend against, and consequently few people in commercial circles will be surprised at the suspension. It is believed that arrangements to tide over the crisis were approaching completion; but the death of Mr. J. Nicolas, the senior partner, in England, precipitated matters.

A CORRESPONDENT at the Dehra Volunteer Camp says:—An incident, which might have been attended with serious consequences, occurred on the 22nd. When the men were riding in from morning drill, a common or garden peasant was observed wandering about the camp with a Snider carbine in his hand. The weapon was promptly taken away from him and passed from hand to hand. Major Rogers, wishing to examine it, took hold of the carbine, and observing that the trigger was at full cock, he opened the breach. There was a ball cartridge inside. The weapon is now reposing gracefully in the Major's tent. The son of the soil, on being questioned as to how he came to have a gun in his possession, stated that a *sahib* had given it to him to bring into camp. A *sahib* who gives a loaded and cocked rifle into the hands of an ignorant native is certainly not fit to be trusted with it himself, and Major Rogers should stick to the weapon. The native, after clamouring in vain for the gun for the space of two hours, departed disconsolate, a sadder and a wiser man.—There is, by the way, a general feeling of disappointment in the camp at the results of the Volunteer Commission. The officers are particularly put out. These men who have spent much time and more money than they can well afford on their Corps, were led to expect great things from the Commission. It was generally believed that the capitation grant would be increased, at least for mounted corps, and that something would be done to relieve officers from the present heavy drain upon their purse.

THE impressment of mules within the limits of the station by the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, writes a contemporary, is a matter that, involving as it does considerable hardship to the poorer classes, merits the attention of the local Government. At one time when transport on any considerable scale was required the neighbouring native States were drawn upon, but of late years it has been the custom to impress all the animals required within Simla itself. The result has invariably been that so many mules have been withdrawn from their ordinary employment, bringing food stuff, &c., to market from the surrounding districts, that the supply of grain has largely fallen off, and the bunias have taken the opportunity to raise their prices. Before the departure of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick for Kasauli and the planis on Saturday last, the Deputy Commissioner impressed a hundred mules with the result that on Monday the price of grain in the bazaar rose a seer. complaint has been made to the municipality who, however, can do nothing.

IF the lot of the Grenada coolie is happy, observes a contemporary, how much happier is that of the man who is induced, by the *res angusta domi*, to emigrate to Trinidad. Last year some 3,781 souls set out to make their fortunes in that distant island, and though an outbreak of measles diminished the total number by 113, the compensative force of nature supplied part of the loss by 44 births on the voyage. At the same time the number of return emigrants is on the increase, the majority having spent from ten to twenty years in the colony, and amassed considerable wealth. Before leaving, the returning coolies (they are actually nothing more) deposited in the Colonial Treasury, for transmission to Calcutta, the sum of £10,782, or rather over £15 per head; besides having jewels in their possession of quite the value of £500, and yet there is reason to believe, from the number of those who return to the colony, that the money is wasted, or stolen when the luckless coolie gets to his home again. Those actually in the island remit about £2,000 a year to India, whilst the annual deposits in the Government Savings Bank amount to no less than £30,000 per annum. Such an Eldorado may well attract the starving peasant of the crowded districts of the Benares Division. But besides the registered coolie, over 10,000 *deckers* find their way every year to this land of promise, and are absorbed into the general population, no organised supervision being carried out in regard to them; but they appear to find work on the plantations, or in the Public Works Department, or as domestic servants.

SURAT NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Diwali holidays have quietly passed away, and with the advent of the Hindoo new year Samvat 1949, many of the old popular officers who had gone on short holiday leave have returned. Among these may be mentioned the names of Messrs. F. S. P. Lely, Collector and Magistrate, and Uttamram Narbheram Mehtaji, Headmaster, Surat High School. Mr. Lely had been to England on three months' leave, and his absence has probably postponed the Art Exihibition until next February. The return of Mr. E. Giles, Educational Inspector, N. D., from England, has caused several changes in the Educational Department; Mr. Oliver, who acted during his absence, has reverted to his permanent post of Headmaster of the Ahmedabad High School, and Mr. Uttamram has returned to Surat. His return has been hailed with great delight by all young and old at Surat, as he has been one of the most popular headmasters in Gujarat and Kathiawar. The sympathy shown by the whole Gujarat Press, and by a large circle of his friends on the sad demise of his second son, Shantaram, a promising and well-behaved youth, is one of the proofs of his popularity. By the bye I may mention that two other untimely deaths which occurred within the last three months have also caused widespread regret in Gujarat. The *Satyavakta*, which was started about seven years ago in Bombay, and which transferred its head-quarters only a few months back to Ahmedabad, has recently changed hands. Mr. Keshavlal Harivithaldass, who started the paper, was for a time obliged to stop the publication of the paper owing to the illness of his son, Mr. Chunilal, and ultimately, after the death of his son, to transfer the management of the paper and the press to other hands. Mr. Keshavlal was first among Gujarati newspaper writers to distribute gratis to the subscribers of his paper a very popular Gujarati novel entitled "Pramada or the virtuous Daughter-in-law," which has been dedicated to Mrs. Nora Scott, and has since gone through four editions. He also distributed a book giving portraits and sketches of the leading gentlemen of Gujarat. The new proprietors are law graduates, and it is hoped the paper will flourish under them. The death of the only son of Diwan Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai, Diwan of Kutob, is also widely regretted, as the Diwan Saheb, after the death of his wife, an educated Hindoo lady, did not marry again, and had centred all his hopes on his young son, who was only a few days old then. Rao Saheb Thakoredas Mathuradass, whose services were lent to the Porebhundar State was, on his return, posted as Sub-Judge at Vagra, but as Rao Saheb Gulabdass Laldass, Sub-Judge, Bulsar, has been appointed, Sir Nayadhish at Porebundar in place of Rao Saheb Thakoredass this gentleman has been transferred from Vagra to Bulsar at his own request. Various parties were given in honour of Mr. Gulabdas on the eve of his departure from Bulsar. The house-tax agitation has not ceased. It is gratifying to learn that all the five Gujerati Hindoos, who presented themselves at the last Solicitors' Examination, have been declared successful. Almost all these are natives of this "Birth-place of the British Empire of India." Poor Dr. Batukram, medical officer to H. H. the Gaekar, has, it is rumourd, been excommunicated by his caste as he has undertaken a second visit to Europe in the company of his Highness. If this be true, Mr. Rattiram D. Dane and other friends who sympathised with the doctor on his first visit to England, will welcome him on his return by inviting him to dinner, and not merely by showing lip sympathy. A Kayasth gentleman, who strongly advocated the cause of widow remarriage, has unfortunately lost his first wife, and a Kayasth widow has, through the medium of the *Gujarati*, made an appeal to him and the other respectable widowers of position of her caste, but, it is a pity, her appeal has not so far been attended to by any of them.

THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK IN BOMBAY.

CONCERNING the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, which is to open a branch here on Tuesday, a correspondent writes:—The public of Madras, having felt for a long time the necessity of such an institution, resolved to establish one with the object of adding to the banking facilities for their trade and agriculture. In 1836 Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Messrs Oakes and Co., Messrs. Spencer and Co., Messrs Eales and Co., Mr. Waljee Laljee, and many other leading merchants interested themselves in the scheme, and shares were subscribed to, the second half of the capital being subscribed at a premium of 25 to 30 per cent. The Bank was thus at once floated and registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882. At first it was very much feared whether such a bank would do business profitably in a place like Madras, but it has been found now by experience that only good management is required for the success of such an institution. After a career of seven years, the Bank now opens in Bombay, there being no Bank of its kind here. It is arranged that the management of the business will be conducted by Mr. F. D. Stranack, who served as an officer for thirty years in the Bank of Bombay. The business of the Bank consists in advancing money upon any approved security, whether it be land, house, or jewellery, shares of a joint stock company or a Bank, invoiced goods (goods stored in the Bank's godown or elsewhere in charge of the Bank), and on approved personal security also in some cases.

None of the Exchange Banks advance money upon the security of house or land or property. The Bank takes deposits at liberal rates. The 6 per cent. compound interest, Prudential Fund as it is called, is indeed a very good method of affording all classes of society, the means of saving money, or of making provision for sickness, or emergency, or for retirement. For a minimum regular monthly subscription of Rs. 10, with the option of paying as much more as may be desired a client has at his disposal Rs. 700 at the end of the fifth year, Rs. 1,640 at the end of the tenth year, and Rs. 2,900 at the end of the fifteenth year.

The last half-yearly report of the Bank shows a net profit of Rs. 78,967 or 27·75 per cent. upon the paid-up capital of Rs. 630,000, the subscribed capital being Rs. 10,00,000. The Bank has been continually paying a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum from 1889, up to which time from its beginning it paid eight per cent. The working capital of the Bank, which at its first half year was only Rs. 8,75,000, now amounts to Rs. 1,10,00,000. The maximum profit, i. e., 31·75 per cent. on the paid-up capital was made by the Bank in the year ending 31st December, 1889, a period when interest rates ruled very high. During this period it gave as much as 10 per cent. per annum to depositors for fifteen and thirty days' deposits. The Reserve Fund of the Bank now stands at Rs. 4,50,000. The bad and doubtful fund amounts to Rs. 72,500. The fund for equalising dividend, which was opened with a view to pay a continual dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, even in slack years, when profits are naturally not so great, now shows a balance of Rs. 31,500. It is the policy of the present board to devote surplus profits of over 10 per cent. to building up the reserve, so that when these figures approximate the amount of paid-up capital shareholders will receive a bonus in addition to their dividend.

THE IRISH NATIONALISTS AND THE EVICTED TENANTS' COMMISSION.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, speaking near New Ross on the 5th inst., said:—It was always to him a matter of the most unbounded delight and joy to meet any brave body of Irishmen like the men of the Tottenham estate and the Coolroe estate, men who stood in the gap of danger in darker days for Ireland, when it was not a mere question of nagging at a friendly Home Rule Government, but when it was a life-and-death struggle with a coercion Government, whose victory would have brought destruction to the hopes of Ireland.—(Applause.) To some extent those days had passed. They were standing there that day on the site of "Foley's Fort," and so long as they had such men on their side as those he saw before him he had no doubt that their side was the side of manhood and of Irish nationality. When Ireland wanted men to do her work give him men like the men who defended "Foley's Fort"—(applause)—rather than men like the naval pensioners and the dismissed Land Commissioners who now denounced Michael Davitt as having been born a peasant.—(Cheers for Mr. Davitt.) They might depend upon it that in their struggle to enable the men of the Tottenham estate to make a new start under comfortable circumstances in their own homes they had a claim which would not be ignored by the Irish nation.—(Applause.) They had been taunted a good deal lately that they were opposed to a settlement between landlord and tenant. That used to be one of the stale old calumnies of the landlords, and it was taken up by their allies the Redmondites—(groans),—just as the Redmondites had had to take up and re-echo every other stale old war cry of the landlords and every appeal to British bigotry against Home Rule and against the Irish cause. Well, the case of the Tottenham estate was the best answer to that calumny, for they knew well—Mr. John Redmond knew well also—that long before a settlement was finally come to on the Tottenham estate they recommended and almost coerced the Tottenham tenantry into accepting a less satisfactory settlement, and that it was the tenants themselves who, as the result turned out wisely, refused and said that the terms were oppressive and impossible.—(Applause.) They well knew, too, when that settlement was finally come to they (the Parliamentary party) did not attempt to crow over Colonel Tottenham or to boast of any victory, but that they did their honest best to co-operate in making the settlement a satisfactory one.—(Applause.) If the landlords of Ireland had only shown some of Col. Tottenham's good sense, and if they had been willing to give and take, instead of conspiring to make example of their tenantry, the landlord question would be a happier question in Ireland, and there would be no necessity for another Act of Parliament to flog them into doing justice to their evicted tenantry.—(Applause.) Even at the present moment, if the landlords of Ireland would only honestly co-operate in endeavouring to bury the hatchet and to restore peace to the country by devising some sensible means of adjusting these agrarian disputes—if they would only use the new Commission Court as a court of conciliation—they (the Parliamentary party) would only be too happy to advise the tenantry of Ireland, as they had advised them all along, to go to the very utmost verge of concession and to submit themselves to any possible court of equity or of arbitration.—(Hear, hear.) But what the Clanricardes and the Smith-Barrys and the Hermits of Coolroe wanted was not equity or arbitration, but it was to crush down the tenantry once more under their heel.—(Hear, hear.) It was to starve them out and make examples of them for their crime in securing what a Tory Act of Parliament had acknowledged to be their right.—(Applause.) The landlords who had not had the good sense to make peace with their tenantry would have to answer for their conduct this winter in a place where there would not be bayonets to suppress discussion.—(Hear, hear.) Once more the landlords of Ireland would be compelled by law to do that justice which they were never yet wise enough in all their history to do until they were flogged and goaded into it by Act of Parliament.—(Applause.) As they knew, Mr. John Morley had issued a Commission to inqure into the conditions upon which the evicted tenants of Ireland would be reinstated. In the old days Royal Commissions were mere humbugging pretexts for delay, but this was a Commission that meant business. There was not a man in the kingdom who did not thoroughly understand that this Commission was a mere preparatory step to inevitable legislation. The words and phrases that Mr. Morley used were that the inquiry was an indispensable preliminary to an effectual measure for reinstatement of the evicted tenants as promptly as might be.—(Applause.) If ever there were plain words those were plain words, and he did not think that there were many either friends or foes of Mr. Morley who doubted that he was a man who meant what he said.—(Applause.) What he meant to do he would do as promptly as man could do it. He would stand no nonsense from Castle officials. Mr. Morley had come over to Ireland to administer Irish affairs in a spirit in which an Irish national government would administer them.—(Applause.) He had recognised that possibly the most passionate feeling in the Irish heart at the present moment was the feeling that these evicted tenants had been most foully wronged, and that they must not be made examples of or exterminated to gratify the pride of Irish landlordism.—(Applause.) For the sake of justice and for the sake of peace Mr. Morley recognised that it was the very A B C of a successful Irish government to consider how the country was to be delivered from scenes which were the legacy, the evil legacy, of a bitter past, and which no one had any interest in perpetuating except a little gang of rackrenters and Tory politicians.—(Applause.) He (Mr. O'Brien) believed that this enquiry would be of supreme importance to the Irish cause. Hitherto the landlords had rejected arbitration or investigation in any shape or form, but now the hour for investigation had come, in spite of either the Removables or the landlords.—(Applause.) They would now have to hear what the Smith-Barrys and Clanricardes had to say for themselves in a witness chair, if they had the manhood to enter it. (Applause.) They would now hear the truth about all the dishonesty and criminality of the tenants about which all the Tory politicians had been spouting from English platforms for the last five years. It was his firm belief that if this inquiry was only prosecuted in a thoroughgoing way it would reveal on the part of Mr. Balfour and of the little syndicate of exterminators one of the most cruel, one of the meanest, and one of the most unstatesmanlike conspiracies ever formed for the purpose of sacrificing these 1,500 tenants to Mr. Balfour's glory as a coercionist and to the landlords' vengeance for the crime of successful combination. Mr. O'Brien proceeded to say that the Parnellites professed to be horrified because there would be a couple of months' delay over the inquiry. They were the very men who by their own misconduct went within an ace of placing the Tory Government for seven years more over the country. (Groans.) Young Mr. Redmond told them that if he had only 40 men to lead in the House of Commons he would knock over a British Parliament every six months like ninepins.—(Laughter.) But why did he not do this during the last two years while Mr. Balfour was in power, and when they had very nearly forty men.—(Hear, hear.) The Redmondites reserved all their courage to attack the men who were friendly to the Irish cause, and they had bound themselves to the position that Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule would be a bogus Home Rule. Their one fixed principle, if it could be called a principle, was the evil principle of vengeance, and accordingly they showed the most absurd contradiction on their side from time to time. Their attitude towards the evicted tenants was full of inconsistencies. The Nationalists' attitude on the point was clear. They would have no dealings in any Government that it would not undertake to restore the evicted to their homes with as much expedition as possible, and they had proof of the sincerity of their words in the fact that they had disbursed more than £20,000 to the evicted tenants during the last year, while they were almost in despair of getting funds for the general election. That was their attitude towards the evicted tenants. No man living could tell what was the attitude of the Redmondites towards them.—(Applause.) Before the general election they regarded the evicted tenants as a nuisance, and wanted to throw them on their (the Nationalists) shoulders, but since the general election they were in favour of throwing back Home Rule altogether, in order to give the evicted tenants precedence.—(Laughter and applause.) The best way for the Redmondites to show their sympathy with the evicted tenants, if it existed, would be to co-operate with them to release the Clare man. Their papers in Dublin had recently taken to sneering at the Plan of Campaign. He did not envy Mr. Harrington's feelings when he read in his own paper these sneers, at his own Plan of Campaign, but all he could say was that if Mr. Harrington and Mr. Redmond and their friends wished to back the policy of sneering at the Plan of Campaign and belittling the work of the evicted tenants in the cause of Ireland they would meet them on the issue before the Irish race.—(Cheers.) The Nationalists had never pretended that the Plan of Campaign was a miracle of perfection. It was simply a rough-and-ready instrument of agrarian justice in a desperate emergency.—(Applause.) No men had ever succeeded more marvellously than the evicted tenants in turning a period of darkness and despair for the Irish cause into a day when coercion had bitten the dust and when the Irish cause occupied the triumphant position of being the foremost question of the empire.—(Applause.) Their opponents might abuse the Plan of Campaign as they liked, but the Tory Government inscribed the Plan of Campaign on the British statute book when they passed the Act of 1887.—(Applause.) The Nationalist members would make the facts concerning the Plan of Campaign and the evictions in Ireland ring the Empire during the coming winter, when they would have a better tribunal than the Removables to place the guilt upon the right shoulder for all those 1,500 evictions, and for all the savage shooting, prosecutions, and imprisonment that followed.—(Applause.) The evicted tenants would have legislative help from Parliament that would assemble next January, and the only question that remained was whether they were to starve in the meantime. Accordingly, the Irish party would appeal this winter to the Irish race for every motive of gratitude and self-interest and patriotism to do the best thing that was now necessary to bring the evicted tenants' question to a blessed and glorious close.—(Loud applause.)

THE last week has seen a wide sweep made amongst the Hyderabad officials, observes the *Deccan Budget*. Nawab Mustaq Hussain went off by the night train on Thursday week to avoid all demonstration one way or the other, and in so doing he was well advised. Nawab Mehdi Hasan's chair is temporarily occupied by the Nawab Imad Jung, the Chief Justice and former Judicial Secretary. Much uncertainty has prevailed as to the filling up of Mustaq Hussain's chair in the Revenue Office, but we understand that it is intended to amalgamate that Secretaryship with that of Politics and Finance in the person of Nawab Mehdi Ali.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has alway, proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES AND WOMEN STUDENTS.

A PLEASANT stir of expectancy is moving the educational world of Scotland just now, writes the correspondent of a home paper, caused by the changes introduced by the Universities Commissioners under the Act of 1889. It would be absurd to say that there are no fears in the air in connection with these changes, but certainly hope predominates. The changes to which the greatest interest attaches are those made on the curriculum for graduation in arts. The effect of these changes is to widen greatly the door of entrance to the arts degree, whence it is reasonable to expect a considerable addition to the number of aspirants to it. Hitherto there has been only one avenue to the degree, that of attendance for three years at seven specified classes, followed by examinations on the subjects taught in them. The curriculum was arranged at a time when the majority of arts students were men in training for the ministry, and it was therefore adapted to their needs, the prescribed classes being in Latin, Greek, logic, moral philosophy, mathematics, natural philosophy, and rhetoric, the last expanded during recent years into English literature and language. It has long been felt that this antiquated curriculum was too narrow and too rigid for the requiremens of modern life. That has been admitted by the Universities themselves, for during the last twenty years many new chairs have been added to the Faculty of Arts in most of the Universities. That faculty in Glasgow now includes ten chairs, and in Edinburgh eighteen. But these new chairs, have hitherto been at a great disadvantage as attendance on them was not recognised as qualifying for the degree, that privilege being reserved for the old seven chairs, the holders of which had a practical monopoly of the students.

The Universities Commissioners, yielding to the spirit of the time have broken down this exclusive system. Any student who chooses to do so may still adhere to the traditional curriculum; but there has been introduced a great variety of optional courses adapted to all varieties of taste and tendency, and to the requirements of the new professions and employments that now afford openings for trained intelligence and skill. With this view the Faculty of Arts has been divided into four great departments, in any one of which the degree of M.A. may be taken, while within each department there are several ways in which the necessary seven subjects may be made up. These departments are 1, language and literature; 2, mental philosophy; 3, science; 4, history and law. Instead of a single path leading up to the degree, there are now some twenty at least; but the scheme is so skilfully arranged that every student must include in his seven subjects three or four of the sacred seven that have enjoyed a monopoly in the past. He must take either Latin or Greek, but not both; either logic or moral philosophy, but not both; either mathematics or natural philosophy, but not both; and he may substitute a modern language or history for English. On the other hand if he do not take both Latin and Greek, he will be required to take both logic and moral philosophy, and vice versa. The new system will come into force at the beginning of the academical winter session in November, and its operation will be watched with great interest. Some of the privileged professors are looking forward to the change with anxiety. As many students will no doubt avail themselves of the right to dispense with two or three of the old subjects, the question is, which of these are they most likely to reject? It is generally expected that Greek and mathematics will suffer most, and the professors of these subjects are prepared for the worst. It has been necessary to explain this new system of graduation somewhat fully, because it has a very direct bearing on the university education of women, to which the measures adopted by the Commissioners are likely—nay, are certain—to give a powerful impetus. In February last they issued an ordinance, which in due course passed into law, empowering the University Court of any University to admit women to graduation in any faculty, and also, after consultation with the Senate, to make provision within the University for the instruction of women in any subject taught therein. That decision was not obtained without a struggle, and it is understood that Lord Sandford disapproved of it so strongly that it led him to resign his seat on the Commission. Under the authority of the ordinance all or nearly all the Universities have resolved at once to open their arts faculties to women, both for instruction and for graduation, on the same terms as to men, and the new arrangements come into force at the commencement of the approaching session in November. Nothing has yet been decided as to the Medical Faculty, but there is no doubt that it also must be opened to women before long; and probably it has been thought safer and more prudent to make the experiment in the Arts Faculty in the first instance. As regards that faculty, it must be evident that if the old curriculum had been retained without change very few women would have taken the degree. To them a course of study adapted to the wants of men entering the learned professions, and primarily the profession of the Church, would have been useless and prohibitive. Of this there is proof in the fact that while 125 women have taken the University certificate in arts at Edinburgh during the last eighteen years, only six of them have passed in all the seven subjects qualifying for the degree. By an act of retrospective grace on the part of the Commissioners, these six women are now entitled to become graduates, and they will be publicly "capped" at the next graduation ceremony; but a much larger number of the certificate holders would have qualified themselves for the degree under the ordinance if in order to complete their tale of seven subjects the Commissioners had not limited them to the subjects of the old and now discarded curriculum. In future, however, women will be allowed the same range of options as men. They will be entitled to exclude such subjects as Greek and mathematics, which, whatever the aptitude of women for them may be, they have not been accustomed to study in their elementary stages; and they will be enabled to include such subjects as modern languages (where provision for teaching them has been made), history, education, and the fine arts. Without the freedom of choice allowed under the ordinance of the Commissioners, the rule admitting women to the Universities would have been practically a dead letter.

In making provision "within the University" for the instruction of women, the Scottish Universities are not all adopting the same plan. In Edinburgh the men and the women will be taught in the same classrooms. St. Andrews will probably adopt the same course. The intentions of Aberdeen have not yet been announced. In Glasgow, however, the men and the women are to be taught separately. There the existing classes will continue to be attended by men only. The women students will be taught in Queen Margaret's College, which was founded in 1883 as a voluntary institution for the higher education of women. That college has now been incorporated with the University of Glasgow, and has become part of it, ruled by the University Court, and controlled as to teaching and discipline by the Senate. Each of these systems—that of mixed classes adopted in Edinburgh, and that of separate classes adopted in Glasgow—has its advantages and its disadvantages. Undoubtedly the plan of mixed classes offers the greatest educational benefits. Under it the women will receive precisely the same instruction as the men, they will compete with the men in the ordinary class exercises, and they will be taught in all cases by the professors themselves. The separate classes for women will in most cases be taught by lecturers and by assistants of the professors; the work done and the mode of doing it will probably be different from those of the men's classes, and the stimulus of direct competition will be wholly wanting. There remains, of course, the question of discipline, about which it would not be safe to dogmatise. Some persons profess to be nervous about the propiety of allowing young men and young women to sit together on the same benches in the University, forgetting, perhaps, that that is only a continuation of what has been begun in the elementary school, and a repetition of what is done every week in church, in the popular lecture hall, and, in most cases at least, in the training college. Fortunately both plans are now to be tried seriously and under the most favourable auspices, and experience will guide to a safe conclusion. In any case it is very desirable that there should be in connection with the University a female superintendent, who would watch over the interests of the women students, and to whom appeals could be made by them for advice and direction.

The admission of women to the Universities is the successful conclusion of a movement which began twenty-five years ago. The Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women began its operations in rooms in Shandwick Place in 1867, where Professor Masson gave a course of lectures on English literature to 265 students. Courses in natural philosophy and logic were added in the following year, and since that time six or seven courses on as many different subjects have been given every year, the total number of subjects taught being twenty, and including all those prescribed for the arts degree. In few cases have the numbers in attendance been maintained at the high level with which they started. The novelty of new subjects proved attractive at the commencement, but the exclusion of women from the degree undoubtedly hindered the growth of the movement. In 1874 the Senate began to grant, in connection with the Association, "certificates in arts for women," officially signed by the Vice-Chancellor. Certificates have now been granted to 125 women, of whom six, as already mentioned, are eligible for the M.A. degree, 15 have passed in seven, and 104 in three subjects at the University standard. Similarly good work has been done in Glasgow by the Queen Margaret's College since 1883, and it is mainly to the efforts of these two bodies and of the Senate of St. Andrews University that Scotland is indebted for the opening of the Universities to women in as far as the Faculty of Arts is concerned. Two other bodies in Edinburgh have been labouring very successfully to promote the medical education of women—the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women and the Medical College for Women,—and it may be hoped that before long their efforts will be similarly rewarded with success.

It is expected that the opening of the arts classes to women will be largely taken advantage of by young women who are preparing to be elementary teachers. The University classes referred to have not been used by this class, partly because the fees were high, but chiefly because the young women have been required to attend the Government training colleges as the most direct way of obtaining their certificates. Now, however, it will be possible for the female students in training colleges to attend the University classes on the same terms as those which the male students in these colleges have enjoyed with so much advantage for the last eighteen years. Ever since the issue of the Scotch Code of 1873 the payment of the fees of normal students attending University classes has been admitted as a legitimate part of the expenditure of training colleges. The number of the male students attending the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen under this rule increased from 120 in 1877, when the system was fully established, to 220 in 1891. In the case of not a few of these young men their admission to the University has been the beginning of a distinguished career, and in the case of all their ideas have been widened and their education has been raised to a higher platform than that of the professional college. It cannot be doubted that many of the female normal students will be eager to obtain the benefits of the system, and in this they will have the encouragement and help of the Department. The training college system, under which all the students are running in the same groove, cannot fail to have a narrowing and deadening effect on the mind. Even in Scotland, where the training colleges are universally day colleges, the result is felt. In the case of such students attendance at the University has had a most beneficial effect in the way of presenting new ideals and higher standards of attainment and comparison. The same benefits may be looked for now in the case of female teachers. They will cease to measure themselves by themselves and to compare themselves with themselves, and they will learn to aim high. One caution, however, it is necessary to give. Women cannot, any more than men, derive the full benefit of a University education unless they are thoroughly prepared for it by a systematic course of elementary training. The new system will miss the mark and cause disappointment unless steps are at once taken to raise very considerably the standard of requirements for female pupil teachers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 29.

Reilly, Major, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from England.
Hairland, Lt, Bengal, 2nd M'ddx Regt, on leave, from Quetta.
Willoughby, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Allahabad.
Empson, Lt-Col, R A, to join, from Calcutta.
Betham, Lieut, 8th Bo Inty, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Cardew, Lieut, 19th Bengal-Lancers, on leave, from Umballa.
Napier, Capt, Ms, Yorkshire Regt, on promotion, from Bangalore.
Powell, Lt, Ms, 19th Hussars, on leave, from Bangalore.
Hamilton, Capt, Bengal, on leave, from Kasauli.
Brown, Capt, Bengal, 1-4th Gurkhas, on furlough, from Bakloh.
Humfrey, Lt, 12th Bengal Caly, on leave, from Sialkot.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 29.

Bannerman, Lt, 1st Bo Lancers, off leave, from Neemuch.
Beatty, Lieut, 1st Bo L, off leave, from Neemuch.
Sangster, Lieut, 4th Bo Rifles, on duty, to Aden.
Binns, Lt, 1st Ms Pioneers, on furlough, to Europe.
Wilford, Major, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on leave, to Nusseerabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 31th October 1892.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 1st November, 7 a.m.—25-pr R. M. L. Gun Drill.
Thursday, 3rd November, 6-30 p.m. " "

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—10-pr R. M. L. Gun-drill.
Thursday, 8-30 p.m.— " "

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength from this date and posted to No. 1 Sub., of No. 2 Company:—No. 277 Gr. D. Moffat, and 278 J. Peters.

By order,
(Sd.) ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 31st October 1892.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 3279 Vol. G. Spencer, No. 3280 Vol H Stokes, and No. 3281 Vol. A. Abrahams, to "D" Company; No. 3282 Vol. H. F. Cargin and No. 3283 Vol. B. T. Cartledge to "E" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.

2. Members wishing to purchase Tent-pegging spears should apply to Sergeant-Major Gosling for the same.

3. Recruits are requested to communicate with Sergeant-Major Gosling regarding their uniform, helmets, arms, accoutrements and saddlery. Sergeant-Major Gosling will be at the Riding School every day from 6-30 to 7-30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

By order.
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Mr. W. M. Gun, Dist and Sess Judge, Noakhali is allowed leave for four months, from date on which he may be relieved Mr. R H Anderson, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, on furlough, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Noakhali, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W H M Gun, or until further orders.

Mr. E H C Walsh, Asst Sett Officer, Orissa, is allowed leave for 1 month.

Mr F N Fischer, Asst Magte and Collr, Siraganj, Pabna, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Muzaffarpur District.

Mr A G Hallifax, Asst Magte and Collr, Narayanganj, Dacca, is transferred to the head quarters staffion of that District.

Mr H Luttman-Johnson whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, is appointed to the Control of the Dacca Division, vice Mr J C Vassey, retired from the service, from the date on which he takes charage of the appointment.

Mr H G Cooke, Offg Commr of Dacca, is appointed to officiate as Commr of the Orissa Division and Supdt of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa, during the absence on furlough, of Mr G Toynbee, or until further orders.

The services of Mr W Maude, Under-Secy to Govt, Genl, Rev and Stati Deptare placed at the disposal of Rev Dept for employment on the settlement of Orisa.

Mr W Richardson, sub pro tem Jt-Magte and Depy Collr on special duty, is appointed to act as Under-Secy to Govt in the Genl, Rev and Stati Depts, during the absence of Mr W Maude, on deputation, or until further orders.

Mr D P Welly, Depy Magte and Depy Collr on leave, is appointed to act as Dist Officer of Angul and the Khondomals, during the absence, on deputation, of Rai Nund Kissore Das, Bahadur, or until further orders.

Mr C Egerton, Asst Magte and Collr, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, is vested with the powers of a Collr.

Mr W D Pratt is appointed to be Dist Supdt of Police, Bhaghaipur, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Dep Inspr-General of Police.

Mr F H Tucker, Dist Supdt of Police, Bhagalpur, is appointed to be Dist Supdt of Police, Dinajpur

Mr G J Cawley, Dist Supdt of Police, on furlough, is posted to the Dist of Champaran.

Mr M F Beamish, Dist Supt of Police, Champaran, is transferred to Pabna.

Mr R L Ward, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Pabna, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist Supdt of Police, Rajshahi.

Mr J R Berington, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, is posted to Dinajpur on being relieved of the charge of the Champaran Dist Police.

Mr W B Maxwell, Dis Supdt of Police, Shahabad, is transferred to Bankura.

Mr W C Fasson, Dist Supdt of Police, Rangpur, is allowed leave for 41 days, under Art 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, from date on which he may be relieved.

Mr Fasson is transferred to Bogra.

Mr A B C Comber, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Backergunge, is transferred to Rangpur, from date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr

NOTICES.

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The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions, Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

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☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

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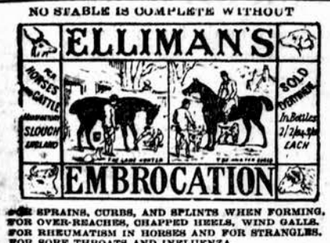

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FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.

SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.

SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain. HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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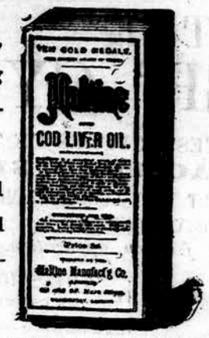

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Bi-Digestive
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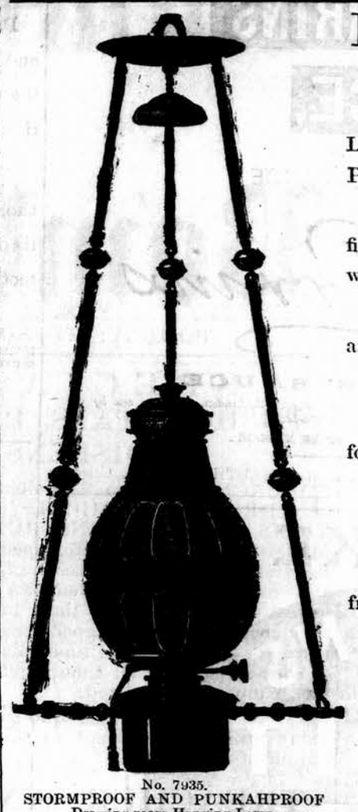

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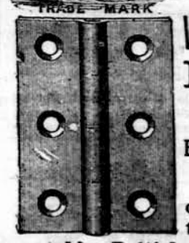

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